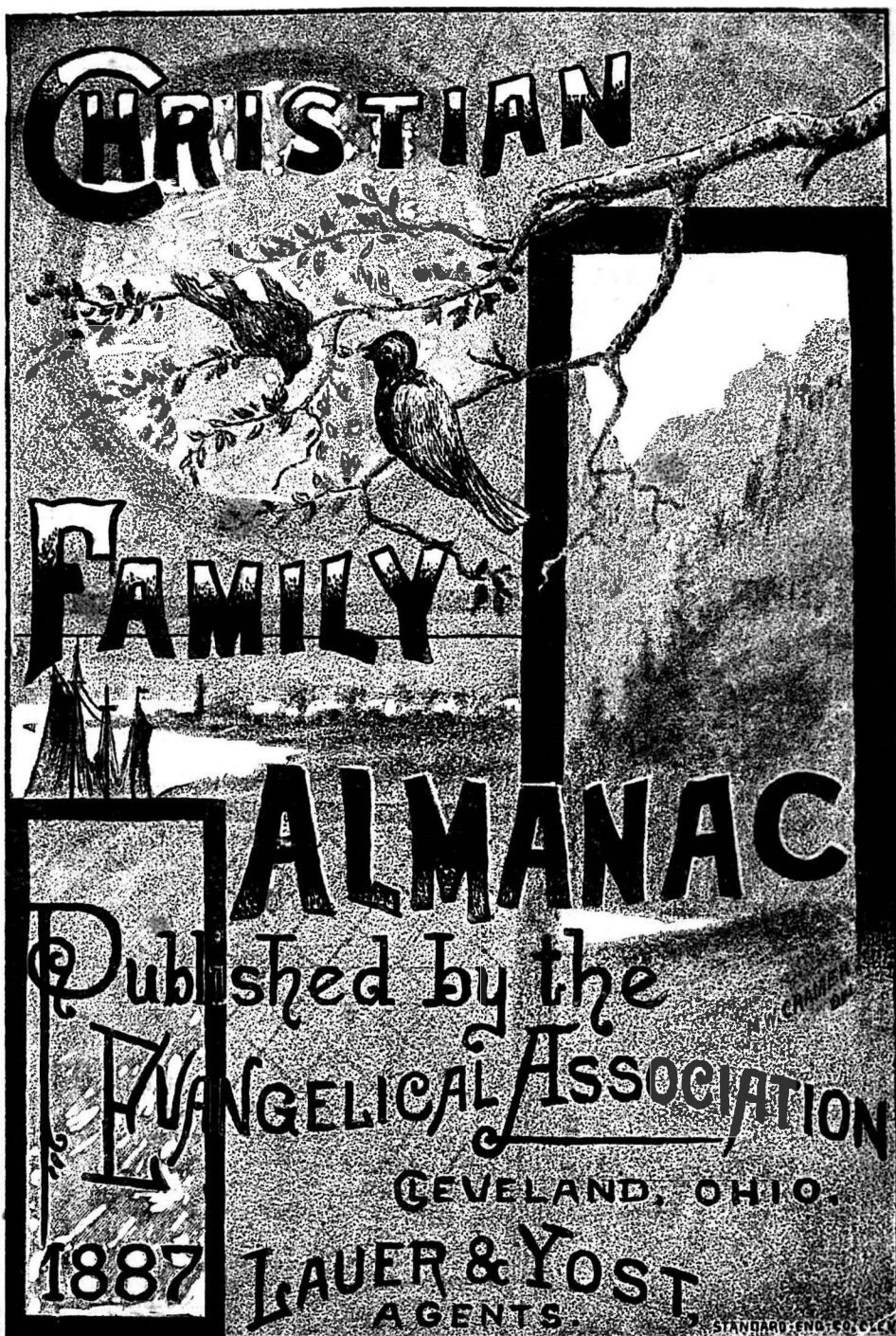


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Christian Family Almanac

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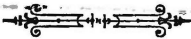
THE ILLUSTRATED

Christian Family Almanac

FOR

1887.

*Being the 87th year since the organization of the
Evangelical Association.*



Cleveland, O.

PUBLISHING HOUSE OF THE EV. ASSOCIATION,

Lauer & Yost, Agents.



“GOOD-NIGHT, Old Year!” I said;
 The Old Year sighed, “Good-night!”
 He bowed his solemn, hoary head,
 And vanished from my sight.

I slept, and woke again,
 And lo! the year was New.
 “O fresh, brave Time,” I queried then,
 “What wilt thou be or do?”

The New Year smiled, and spake
 With earnest, tender tone:
 “I shall be what thyself may make,
 And not myself alone.”

“I bring thee love to keep,
 And duty to be done;
 And faith to guard, and fruit to reap,
 Till sets my closing sun.”

“O Time,” I answered back,
 “Thou hast been like a dream;
 Yet would I on the future track
 The passing hours redeem.”

I took the hand he gave;
 Now, like true friends, and bold,
 We journey on for duty brave,
 Till the New Year is Old.

The Year of Our Lord, 1887,

is a common year of 365 days, and the 111th of the Independence of the United States; the 6600th of the Julian Period; the 5648th of the Jewish Chronology (beginning Sept. 19th); the 1305th of the Mohammedan Chronology (beginning Sept. 19th); the 370th since the beginning of the Reformation.

Chronological Cycles and Changeable Festivals.

Dominical Letter.....B	Lent.....Feb. 22d	Ascension Day.....May 19th
Epacts.....6	Palm Sunday.....April 3d	Pentecost.....May 29th
Golden Number.....7	Good Friday.....April 8th	Trinity.....June 5th
Solar Circle.....20	Easter.....April 10th	First Sunday in Advent.....Nov. 27th

EMBER DAYS.

March 2d, June 11st, September 21st, December 14th.





THE FOUR SEASONS.

Commencement of Spring, Sun enters ♈, March 20th, 4:45 P. M.
Commencement of Summer, Sun enters ♊, June 21st, 12:45 P. M.
Commencement of Autumn, Sun enters ♏, September 23d, 3:46 A. M.
Commencement of Winter, Sun enters ♐, December 21st, 9:48 P. M.
 ☾ Moon is the ruling Planet this year.

ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1887.

- There will be four eclipses this year, two of the sun and two of the moon.
1. The first is a partial eclipse of the moon, February 8th, 4:40 A. M., visible here, on the Pacific Ocean and in Asia.
 2. The second is an annular eclipse of the sun, February 22d 2:45 P. M.; invisible here.
 3. The third is a partial eclipse of the moon, August 3d, 3:25 P. M.; invisible here.
 4. The fourth is a total eclipse of the sun, August 18th, invisible here; visible in Northern Asia, Norway, Northern Pacific Ocean and Alaska.

EXPLANATION OF SIGNS.

				☉ Sun.	♃ Jupiter.	♌ Conjunction.
New Moon.	First Quarter.	Full Moon.	Last Quarter.	♄ Saturn.	♀ Venus.	♍ Opposition.
				♂ Mars.	♅ Uranus.	☐ Quartile.
				☿ Mercury.	☾ Moon.	♊ * Pleiads.
				♆ Neptune.		

The Twelve Signs of the Zodiac.

♈ Aries, or Ram.	♌ Leo, or Lion.	♐ Sagittarius, or Bowman.
♉ Taurus, or Bull.	♍ Virgo, or Virgin.	♑ Capricornus, or Goat.
♊ Gemini, or Twins.	♎ Libra, or Balance.	♒ Aquarius, or Waterman.
♋ Cancer, or Crab-fish.	♏ Scorpio, or Scorpion.	♓ Pisces, or Fishes.

♊ Ascending Node—Planet crossing the Ecliptic toward the North.
 ♋ Descending Node—Planet crossing the Ecliptic toward the South.

1st Month.

JANUARY, 1887.

31 Days.

WEEK DAYS.	DATE.	ANNIVERSARY AND NAME DAYS.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND MOON'S PHASES.	SUN		CLOCK	MOON'S SIGNS.	MOON	
				RISES	SETS.			RISES	SETS.
				H. M.	H. M.	M.		H. M.	
Saturday	1	New Year	☾ rises 12.34. Moon in ☿	7 25	4 35	4	♉	11 45	
1) Sunday after New Year.				Day's length, 9 h. 10 m.					
Sunday	2	Mart. of h. Books	☾ First Quarter 2. 6.59 a. m.	7 25	4 35	4	♉	morn.	
Monday	3	Gordius Mart.	☾ ☿ sets 5.16.	7 24	4 36	5	♉	12 46	
Tuesday	4	J. Seybert d.1860	Sirius south 11.40.	7 24	4 36	5	♉	1 30	
Wednesday	5	Simeon	☿ ☿ ☾	7 23	4 37	6	♉	2 29	
Thursday	6	Epiphany	7* south 8.26.	7 23	4 37	6	♉	3 28	
Friday	7	Widukind	☾ rises 12.22.	7 22	4 38	7	♉	4 27	
Saturday	8	Severinus	☾ in Aphelion.	7 22	4 38	7	♉	5 26	
2) 1st Sunday after Epiphany.				Day's length, 9 h. 16 m.					
Sunday	9	Catharina Zell	☾ FULL MOON 9. 5.9 p. m.	7 21	4 39	7	♉	rises.	
Monday	10	Paul the Hermit	☾ ☿ sets 5.33.	7 20	4 40	7	♉	6 6	
Tuesday	11	Fructuosus	Orion south 10.16.	7 20	4 40	8	♉	7 18	
Wednesday	12	F. Castellani	☾ in apogee.	7 19	4 41	8	♉	8 29	
Thursday	13	Hillarius	Arctur rises 11.4.	7 18	4 42	9	♉	9 38	
Friday	14	Felix	☾ in ☿	7 18	4 42	9	♉	10 45	
Saturday	15	Joh. v. Laski	Sirius south 10.50.	7 17	4 43	9	♉	11 49	
3) 2d Sunday after Epiphany.				Day's length, 9 h. 26 m.					
Sunday	16	Geo. Spalatin	☾ Last Quarter 16. 9.59 a. m.	7 16	4 44	10	♉	morn.	
Monday	17	Antonius	7* south 7.42.	7 15	4 45	10	♉	12 50	
Tuesday	18	J. Blackader	☾ ☿ sets 5.52.	7 14	4 46	11	♉	1 50	
Wednesday	19	Heid. Catechism	Regulus rises 8.17.	7 14	4 46	11	♉	2 47	
Thursday	20	Fabian, Sebastian	☼ enters ♋	7 13	4 47	11	♉	3 44	
Friday	21	Agnes	Spica rises 11.50.	7 12	4 48	12	♉	4 34	
Saturday	22	Vincent	☼ sets 6.4.	7 11	4 49	12	♉	5 22	
4) 3d Sunday after Epiphany.				Day's length, 9 h. 38 m.					
Sunday	23	Isaiah	☾ NEW MOON 23. 9.38 p. m.	7 10	4 50	12	♉	sets.	
Monday	24	Timothy	☾ ☿ ☾	7 9	4 51	12	♉	5 59	
Tuesday	25	Conversion of Paul	Rigel south 8.38.	7 8	4 52	13	♉	6 49	
Wednesday	26	Polycarp	☾ ☿ sets 6.10.	7 7	4 53	13	♉	7 40	
Thursday	27	Chrysostomus	Orion south 9.8.	7 6	4 54	13	♉	8 39	
Friday	28	Charles the Great	☾ in ☿	7 5	4 55	13	♉	9 38	
Saturday	29	Juvent & Maxim	Arctur rises 10.10.	7 4	4 56	13	♉	10 36	
5) 4th Sunday after Epiphany.				Day's length, 9 h. 52 m.					
Sunday	30	Heinrich Mueller	☾ rises 10.54.	7 3	4 57	14	♉	11 35	
Monday	31	Hans Sachs	☾ gr. Hel. Lat. S.	7 2	4 58	14	♉	morn.	

Conjectures of the Weather.

1. 2. cold; 3-5. changeable; 6-8. rain; 9-11. fair; 12-14. cloudy; 15-17. cold; 18-20. fair; 21-23. snow; 24. 25. gloomy; 26-28. cold; 29-31. changeable.

An old lady visiting the antiquarian museum recently, inspecting the old weapons was apparently looking for, asked a visitor if he could tell her whereabouts they kept the Ax of the Apostles.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSONS.

FIRST QUARTER.

Lesson I.—January 2.

The Beginning.—Gen. 1: 26-31 and 2: 1-3. Memory verse 2: 1-3.

GOLDEN TEXT.—In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. Gen. 1: 1.

TOPIC:—Man created.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —The beginning. Gen. 1: 26-31; 2: 1-3.
Tu. —The Word in the beginning. John 1: 1-5.
W. —The Periods of creation. Gen. 1: 3-25.
Th. —Creation by Christ. Col. 1: 19-22.
F. —Man's place in creation. Ps. 8: 1-9.
Sa. —The purpose of Creation. Rev. 4: 1-11.
Su. —The providence of the Creator. Ps. 107: 1-43.

Lesson II.—January 9.

Sin and Death.—Gen. 3: 1-16 and 17-19. Memory verses 17-19.

GOLDEN TEXT.—By one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin. Rom. 5: 12.

TOPIC:—Man's disobedience.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —Sin and death. Gen. 3: 1-16; 17-19.
Tu. —Who are sinners? 1 John 3: 4-10.
W. —The result of sin. Rom. 7: 8-24.
Th. —Salvation from sin. Rom. 7: 25; 8: 17.
F. —Not to live under sin. Rom. 6: 1-23.
Sa. —Pardon for sin invoked. Ps. 51: 1-19.
Su. —Blessedness of the remission of sin. Ps. 32: 1-11.

Lesson III.—January 16.

Cain and Abel.—Gen. 4: 3-16. Memory verses 9-12.
GOLDEN TEXT.—Am I my brother's keeper? Gen. 4: 9.

TOPIC:—The first murder.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —Cain and Abel. Gen. 4: 3-16.
Tu. —The faith of Abel. Heb. 11: 1-16.
W. —The works of Cain. 1 John 8: 8-17.
Th. —The blood of Abel. Matt. 23: 29-38.
F. —The blood of sprinkling. Heb. 12: 18-29.
Sa. —Brotherly love. 1 John 4: 7-12.
Su. —My brother's keeper. Gal. 6: 1-10.

Lesson IV.—January 23.

Noah and the Ark.—Gen. 6: 9-22. Memory verses 17-18.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Noah did according unto all that the Lord commanded him. Gen. 7: 5.

TOPIC:—Wickedness punished.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —Noah and the ark. Gen. 6: 9-22
Tu. —The deluge. Gen. 7: 1-12.
W. —Noah's offering. Gen. 8: 1-22.
Th. —Covenant with Noah. Gen. 9: 8-19.
F. —As the waters of Noah. Isa. 54: 1-17.
Sa. —As in the days of Noah. Matt. 24: 29-51.
Su. —The refuge in trouble. Ps. 46: 1-11.

Lesson V.—January 30.

The Call of Abram.—Gen. 12: 1-9. Memory verses 1-3.

GOLDEN TEXT.—I will bless thee, and make thy name great; and thou shalt be a blessing. Gen. 12: 2.

TOPIC:—God's call.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —The call of Abram. Gen. 12: 1-9.
Tu. —The call of Moses. Ex. 3: 1-18.
W. —The call of Joshua. Josh. 1: 1-9.
Th. —The call of Gideon. Judges 6: 11-40.
F. —Called to be saints. 1 Cor. 1: 1-9.
Sa. —Who are called. 1 Cor. 1: 23-31.
Su. —Our calling to be made sure. 2 Pet. 1: 5-11.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.

1. Abolition of Slavery 1863.
2. Gambetta died 1883.
3. Princeton battle 1777.
4. Cornelius Vanderbilt died 1877.
5. Joan of Arc born 1410.
6. First Telegraph Message sent 1844.
7. President Filmore born 1800.
8. Eli Whitney died 1825.
9. Napoleon III. died 1873.
10. Frank Leslie died 1870.
11. Alexander Hamilton born 1757.
12. Pestalozzi born 1746.
13. Cherokee Mission established 1817.
14. Robert Bruce died 1329.
15. Edward Everett died 1865.
16. Coruma battle 1809.
17. Benjamin Franklin born 1709.
18. Lord Lytton (Bulwer) died 1873.
19. Gold discovered in California 1848.
20. General Robert E. Lee born 1807.
21. G. S. Hilliard died 1879.
22. Mozart born 1756.
23. E. A. Sothorn died 1881.
24. Frederick the Great born 1712.
25. Robert Burns born 1759.
26. Dr. Jenner died 1823.
27. Audubon died 1851.
28. Sig. Blitz died 1877.
29. Surr. of Paris 1871. T. Paine born 1739.
30. President McMahon resigned 1879.
31. Corn laws abolished 1849.

THE DRY CURE.—If you are equal to the self-denial, eat little, and drink nothing, or as near that as you can get along on, for two or three days. When one has a cold, the skin and various membranes refuse to do their work properly in carrying off liquid matter; the philosophy of these remedies is to induce normal action, by sweating, etc., or, to relieve the membranes until they recover their normal tone and vigor.


































FOR CLEANING PLATED WARE.—It is convenient to have in the kitchen a bottle of some material for scouring, where it can be ready for use at any moment. A simple and good thing for cleaning nickel-plated articles is made as follows:—Take half a cup of whiting, fill it with water; put in a bottle, and add a teaspoonful, or a trifle more, of ammonia.

THERE was never found in any age of the world either religion or law that did so highly exalt the public good as the Bible. —*Lord Bacon.*

2nd Month.

FEBRUARY, 1887.

28 Days.

WEEK DAYS.	DATE.	ANNIVERSARY AND NAME DAYS.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND MOON'S PHASES.	SUN		SUN		Clock Fast	MOON'S SIGNS.	MOON	
				RISES	SETS.	H.	M.	H.	M.	RISES	SETS.
Tuesday	1	Ignatius	 1. 3.03 a. m.	7	14	59	14			12	8
Wednesday	2	Candle-Mass	 sets 6.29.	7	05	01	14			1	13
Thursday	3	Anschar	$\frac{2}{4}$ rises 10.40.	6	59	5	14			2	14
Friday	4	Rhab. Maurus	$\frac{1}{2}$ south 10.14.	6	57	5	14			3	21
Saturday	5	Phil. J. Spener	$\frac{1}{2}$ δ γ	6	56	5	14			4	27
6) Septuagesimæ.				Day's length, 10 h. 8 m.							
Sunday	6	Amandus	$\frac{3}{4}$ gr. Hel. Lat. S.	6	55	5	14			5	26
Monday	7	Geo. Wagner	$\frac{3}{4}$ \odot superior.	6	54	5	14			6	20
Tuesday	8	John Cooper	 8. 4.51 a. m.	6	53	5	14			rises.	
Wednesday	9	Apollonia	γ in perigee.	6	52	5	14			7	13
Thursday	10	F. O. Oetinger	γ in Ω	6	51	5	14			8	24
Friday	11	Hugo St. Victor	$\frac{1}{2}$ south 9.45.	6	50	5	14			9	31
Saturday	12	Johanna Grey	Aldebaran south 6.44.	6	49	5	14			10	37
7) Sexagesimæ.				Day's length, 10 h. 22 m.							
Sunday	13	Ch. F. Schwartz	$\frac{2}{4}$ δ γ	6	48	5	14			11	40
Monday	14	Valentine	 14. 8.09 p. m.	6	47	5	14			morn.	
Tuesday	15	Jacob de Loh	$\frac{1}{4}$ sets 7.02.	6	45	5	14			12	47
Wednesday	16	F. Miller b. 1774	$\frac{2}{4}$ rises 9.49.	6	44	5	14			1	40
Thursday	17	Constantine	Sirius south 8.22.	6	43	5	14			2	33
Friday	18	Simeon, Mart. 107	Spica rises 9.32.	6	42	5	14			3	32
Saturday	19	Mesrod	\odot enters \times	6	41	5	14			4	11
8) Quinquagesimæ.				Day's length, 10 h. 38 m.							
Sunday	20	Saboth	Procyon south 9.16.	6	40	5	14			4	53
Monday	21	Claaronoon	$\frac{1}{4}$ sets 7.12.	6	38	5	14			5	37
Tuesday	22	Washington ^{Shrove Tuesday}	 22. 4.17 p. m.	6	36	5	14			sets.	
Wednesday	23	Ash Wednesday	$\frac{3}{4}$ δ γ $\frac{3}{4}$ δ γ	6	34	5	14			6	36
Thursday	24	Matthias	γ in apogee.	6	33	5	14			7	48
Friday	25	Caspar Olevian	$\frac{2}{4}$ rises 9.13.	6	32	5	14			8	31
Saturday	26	Bernhard Haller	$\frac{1}{2}$ south 8.43.	6	31	5	14			9	29
9) Invocavit.				Day's length, 10 h. 58 m.							
Sunday	27	M. Buzer	Orion south 7.08.	6	30	5	14			10	21
Monday	28	J. de M. Corvin	Andromeda sets 9.04.	6	28	4	13			11	10

Conjectures of the Weather.

1. 2. snow; 3. 4. fair; 5. 6. coldest days; 7-9. rain; 10. 11. cold; 12. 13. changeable; 14. rain; 15. 16. cold; 17. 18. mild; 19. 20. cloudy; 21. 23. moderate; 24. 25. variable; 26. 27. cold and windy; 28. cloudy.

Love to God always makes its possessor cautious.

A man is responsible for all the good he can do.

A man can do good or evil to others without doing good or evil to himself.

When a state resolves to banish religion from the schools, it resolves on self-destruction.

Christianity makes men and women more gentle, loving and true. It gives them humility and strength to endure the struggles of life through which they are called to pass.

The grand old book of God still stands, and this old earth, the more its leaves are turned over and pondered, the more it will sustain and illustrate the sacred Word.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSONS.

FIRST QUARTER.

Lesson VI.—February 6.

Lot's Choice.—Gen. 13: 1-13. Memory verses 8-11.**GOLDEN TEXT.**—Seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness. Matt. 6: 33.**TOPIC:**—Strife avoided.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —Lot's choice. Gen. 13: 1-13.
 Tu. —The choice of Moses. Heb. 11: 24-29.
 W. —Choice of the rich young men. Matt. 19: 16-26.
 Th. —The choice of Ruth. Ruth 1: 14-18.
 F. —Strife among Christians. 1 Cor. 1: 1-15.
 Sa. —Submission to wrong. Matt. 5: 38-48.
 Su. —The best choice. Matt. 6: 24-34.

Lesson VII.—February 13.

God's Covenant with Abram.—Gen. 15: 5-18. Memory verses 5-7.**GOLDEN TEXT.**—Fear not, Abram, I am thy shield, and thy exceeding great reward. Gen. 15: 1.**TOPIC:**—God's promises.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —God's covenant with Abram. Gen. 15: 5-18.
 Tu. — " " " Isaac. Gen. 26: 17-25.
 W. — " " " Jacob. Gen. 28: 10-22.
 Th. — " " " David. 2 Sam. 7: 4-17.
 F. —Mediator of a better covenant. Heb. 8: 6-13.
 Sa. —The covenant remembered. Luke 1: 67-79.
 Su. —Reward for keeping covenant. Ex. 19: 1-6.

Lesson VIII.—February 20.

Abraham Pleading for Sodom.—Gen. 18: 23—33. Memory verses 23-25.**GOLDEN TEXT.**—In wrath remember mercy. Hab. 3: 2.**TOPIC:**—Intercession.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —Abraham pleading for Sodom. Gen. 18: 23-33.
 Tu. —Moses pleading for Israel. Ex. 32: 30-35.
 W. —Samuel " " " 1 Sam. 7: 1-9.
 Th. —David " " " 2 Sam. 24: 18-25.
 F. —Job pleading for his friends. Job 42: 7-13.
 Sa. —Jesus pleading for his disciples. John 17: 1-26.
 Su. —The Spirit's pleading. Rom. 8: 15-28.

Lesson IX.—February 27.

Destruction of Sodom.—Gen. 19: 15-26. Memory verses 15-16.**GOLDEN TEXT.**—Escape for thy life. Gen. 19: 17.**TOPIC:**—Mercy amidst wrath.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —Destruction of Sodom. Gen. 19: 15-26.
 Tu. —Destruction of the world by flood. Gen. 7: 11-24.
 W. —Destruction of Egyptians in the Red Sea. Ex. 14: 22-31.
 Th. —Destruction of Korah and his company. Num. 16: 23-35.
 F. —Destruction of Babylon foretold. Isa. 18: 1-22.
 Sa. —Everlasting destruction of the wicked. Rom. 20: 1-15.
 Su. —How shall we escape destruction? Heb. 2: 1-18.

CHRISTIANITY never lived in the hearts of so many millions as at this moment.—*George Bancroft.*

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.

1. Admiral Maury died 1873.
2. Candlemass.—R. H. Dana died 1879.
3. Horace Greeley born 1811.
4. John Rogers burned 1555.
5. Carlyle died 1881.
6. Mendelssohn born 1809.
7. Dickens born 1812.
8. Admiral Wilkes died 1877.
9. Wisconsin admitted 1847.
10. Queen Victoria married 1840.
11. Alex. H. Stephens born 1811.
12. President Lincoln born 1809.
13. Ethan Allen died 1789.
14. St. Valentine's Day.
15. Gallileo born 1564.
16. Dr. Kane died 1857.
17. Rev. Horace Bushnell died 1876.
18. Charlotte Cushman died 1876.
19. First National Thanksgiving 1795.
20. Leo XIII elected Pope 1878.
21. Ogdensburg, N. Y., captured 1813.
22. Washington born 1732.
23. Battle of Buena Vista 1847.
24. Robert Fulton died 1815.
25. Voltaire born 1694.
26. Victor Hugo born 1802.
27. Henry W. Longfellow born 1807.
28. Lamartine died 1869.

TO PREVENT COLDS.—Wear flannel next to the skin, and use a flannel night-shirt, and flannel sheets. Never sleep in a damp room. A pan of coals will take away chilliness in a few minutes. Go to bed warm, but not in a perspiration. If you get wetted to the skin, or get your feet wet, take a hot foot-bath before going to bed. Breathe through your nose. The daily sponge or shower bath strengthens the system to resist colds. It should not be taken, however, if you feel weak afterward.

REMEDY FOR BURNS.—Cover the place with a paste made of common kitchen whiting, or flour, and sweet-oil or water; oil if you have it handy. Plaster on gently with a brush or feather, being careful not to break the blisters. Then cover the part with flannel, and keep the plaster moist. If large blisters form, let out the water carefully with a needle. Change the dressings only often enough to keep clean, washing with a weak solution of carbolic acid—that is, water with a few drops of the acid.

CHILBLAINS.—Rub with a mixture consisting of three parts of soap liniment to one of tincture of iodine, every night. Wear worsted stockings. If this affords no relief, try a foot-bath, with a little mustard in the water, at bed-time.

THE best of men that ever wore earth about him was a sufferer—a soft, meek patient, humble, tranquil spirit; the first true gentleman that ever breathed.—*Decker.*

3rd Month.

MARCH, 1887.

31 Days.

WEEK DAYS.	DATE.	ANNIVERSARY AND NAME DAYS.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND MOON'S PHASES.	SUN RISES		SUN SETS.		C'ck Past	MOON'S SIGNS.	MOON RISES & SETS.	
				H.	M.	H.	M.			H.	M.
Tuesday	1	Suidbert	$\Psi \delta \text{ } \text{D}$ δ in Perihelion.	6	26	5	34	13		morn.	
Wednesday	2	Ember Day	First Quarter δ . 7.44 p. m.	6	24	5	36	12		12	51
Thursday	3	Bathilde	δ rises 8.51.	6	23	5	37	12		1	47
Friday	4	Geo. Wishart	δ south 8.19.	6	22	5	38	12		2	17
Saturday	5	Thomas of Aquin	$\delta \delta \text{ } \text{D}$	6	20	5	40	12		3	11
10) Reminiscere.				Day's length, 11 h. 20 m.							
Sunday	6	Zach. Ursinus	Regulus south 10.51.	6	19	5	41	11		4	5
Monday	7	Perpet. & Felic.	Sirius south 7.26.	6	17	5	43	11		4	54
Tuesday	8	Philemon	φ sets 7.50.	6	16	5	44	11		5	35
Wednesday	9	Cyrril & Method.	FULL MOON δ . 3.10 p. m.	6	15	5	45	11		rises.	
Thursday	10	40 Martyrs	δ south 7.55.	6	13	5	47	11		7	16
Friday	11	W. Hoseus	D in Ω	6	12	5	48	10		8	25
Saturday	12	Gregory the Great	$\delta \delta \text{ } \text{D}$	6	11	5	49	10		9	38
11) Oculi.				Day's length, 11 h. 38 m.							
Sunday	13	Rudericus	Spica rises 8.19.	6	10	5	50	10		10	46
Monday	14	Mathilde	$7\star$ set 11.32.	6	9	5	51	9		11	53
Tuesday	15	Thom. Cranmer	φ sets 11.32.	6	7	5	53	9		morn.	
Wednesday	16	Heribert	Last Quarter δ . 8.19 a. m.	6	6	5	54	9		12	28
Thursday	17	Patrick	δ south 7.27.	6	5	5	55	9		1	16
Friday	18	Alexander	δ stationary.	6	3	5	57	8		2	3
Saturday	19	Mary & Martha	Orion sets 12.16.	6	1	5	59	8		2	50
12) Lætare.				Day's length, 11 h. 58 m.							
Sunday	20	Ambros. of Sienna	\odot enters φ	6	0	6	0	8		3	37
Monday	21	Benedict	Beginning of Spring.	5	59	6	1	8		4	12
Tuesday	22	Casimir	φ sets 8.21.	5	58	6	2	8		4	52
Wednesday	23	Everard	D in apogee.	5	56	6	4	7		5	27
Thursday	24	Gabriel	NEW MOON δ . 10.46 a. m.	5	54	6	6	7		sets.	
Friday	25	Ann. B. V. Mary	δ rises 7.22.	5	53	6	7	7		7	20
Saturday	26	Emanuel	$7\star$ set 10.48.	5	52	6	8	6		8	16
13) Judica.				Day's length, 12 h. 16 m.							
Sunday	27	Luidger	δ south 8.48.	5	51	6	9	6		9	14
Monday	28	Gideon	φ in Ω	5	50	6	10	5		10	10
Tuesday	29	Eustasius	φ sets 8.34.	5	49	6	11	5		11	9
Wednesday	30	Guidio	Procyon south 6.57.	5	47	6	13	4		11	47
Thursday	31	Earnest the Pious	$\delta \delta \text{ } \odot$ Sirius sets 11.02.	5	45	6	15	4		morn.	

Conjectures of the Weather.

1. 2. rain; 3-5. changeable; 6. 7. snow; 9. 10. moderate; 11-13. cold; 14-16. rain; 17-19. fair; 20-22. changeable; 23-25. cold winds; 26-28. clear; 29-31. variable.

The report of George Muller's work for 1885 is summarized as follows: Last year, without applying to a single person, his receipts amounted to \$200,000. He has received in all from the beginning, more than \$5,000,000.

The number of Christians in Japan from 1882 to 1884 increased from 5,000 to 10,000, and the government is favorable to the change. Persecution has been entirely done away, and Christianity is advocated by the Japanese press.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSONS.

FIRST QUARTER.

Lesson X.—March 6.

Abraham Offering Isaac.—Gen. 22: 1-14. Memory verses 10-13.**GOLDEN TEXT.**—God will provide himself a lamb for a burnt offering. Gen. 22: 8.**TOPIC:**—Trial of faith

Daily Bible Readings.

M. — Abraham offering Isaac. Gen. 22: 1-14.
 Tu. — Hannah offering Samuel. 1 Sam. 1: 21-28.
 W. — Isaiah offering himself. Isa. 6: 5-10.
 Th. — Abraham's faith. Heb. 11: 8-19.
 F. — God offering his Son. John 3: 16-21.
 Sa. — Christ offering himself. John 10: 11-18.
 Su. — Faith and works. James 2: 14-26.

Lesson XI.—March 13.

Jacob at Bethel.—Gen. 28: 10-22. Memory verses 15-17.**GOLDEN TEXT.**—Surely the Lord is in this place. Gen. 28: 16.**TOPIC:**—Meeting the Lord.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. — Jacob at Bethel. Gen. 28: 10-22.
 Tu. — Moses at the burning bush. Ex. 3: 1-6.
 W. — Gideon in Ophrah. Judges 6: 11-24.
 Th. — Samaritan woman at the well. John 4: 7-29.
 F. — Disciples at transfiguration. Matt. 17: 1-8.
 Sa. — Peter on the housetop. Acts 10: 9-20.
 Su. — Saul on the way to Damascus. Acts 9: 1-20.

Lesson XII.—March 20.

Jacob's New Name.—Gen. 32: 9-12 and 24-30. Memory verses 28-30.**GOLDEN TEXT.**—And he said, I will not let thee go, except thou bless me. Gen. 32: 26.**TOPIC:**—Prevailing Prayer.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. — Jacob's new name. Gen. 32: 9-12; 24-30.
 Tu. — Elijah's prayer. 1 Kings 18: 41-46.
 W. — Nehemiah's prayer. Neh. 1: 4-11.
 Th. — David's comfort in prayer. Ps. 142: 1-7.
 F. — How to pray. Matt. 6: 5-13.
 Sa. — Promise to those that pray. Luke 11: 1-13.
 Su. — Christ's prayer for his disciples. John 17: 1-26.

Lesson XIII.—March 27.

Review. Temperance Lesson. Gen. 9: 18-27. Missionary Lesson. Gen. 18: 17-26.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. — Lesson I.
 Tu. — Lessons II and III.
 W. — Lessons IV and V.
 Th. — Lesson VI.
 F. — Lessons VII and VIII.
 Sa. — Lessons IX and X.
 Su. — Lessons XI and XII.

AS TO JESUS of Nazareth, I think his system of morals and his religion, as he left them to us, are the best the world ever saw or is likely to see.—*Benjamin Franklin.*

I HAVE always said, and always will say, that the studious perusal of the sacred Scriptures will make better citizens, better fathers, better husbands.—*Thomas Jefferson.*

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.

1. English Phœnetic Society estab. 1843.
2. Leo XIII, Pope, born 1810.
3. Serfs emancipated Russia 1862.
4. Michael Angelo born 1474.
5. Boston massacre 1770
6. Massacre Alamo 1836
7. Bible Society instituted 1804.
8. First United States Congress 1789.
9. President Harrison born 1773.
10. Czar Alexander III born 1845.
11. Charles Sumner died 1873.
12. Decatur killed 1820.
13. Alexander II assassinated 1881.
14. Uranus discovered 1781.
15. Battle of Guilford 1781.
16. Pocahontas died 1617.
17. Boston evacuated by British 1776.
18. Princess Louise born 1848.
19. Sir. Isaac Newton died 1727.
20. Robert Southey died 1843.
21. Goethe died 1832.
22. Emperor William born 1797.
23. Baltimore founded 1729.
24. Queen Elizabeth died 1603.
25. Boston Port Bill 1774.
26. Bank of England incorporated 1674.
27. Beethoven died 1827.
28. Raphael born 1483.
29. Swedenborg died 1772.
30. Calhoun died 1850
31. Allies in Paris 1814.

TOMATO AND PEA SOUP.—Put a dozen of tomatoes, after they are peeled, over the fire with three pints of stock, and stew one hour. Strain, rubbing the pulp through the colander; add what was left yesterday of the pea-porridge; season to taste; simmer to half an hour, and pour upon dice of fried bread into the tureen.

TOMATO-SOUP A LA CREME.—Cook two-thirds of a can of tomatoes — or the same quantity in ripe tomatoes with the skin taken off—about two hours. Scald one quart of milk; stir into the milk, when hot, one-half teaspoonful of soda just before serving. Pour the milk and tomatoes together through a colander; season with a small table-spoonful of butter. Salt and pepper to taste.





































LUCY'S POP-OVERS.—Two tea-cups sweet milk, two tea-cups sifted flour heaped, a little butter size of a walnut, two eggs, one table-spoonful sugar, a little salt; beat the whites to a stiff froth; bake in hot gem pans filled half full for twenty minutes, and serve immediately. These are very nice indeed, and the recipe is taken from the Buckeye Cookery.

POWDERED BORAX scattered freely wherever water-bugs put in their unwelcome appearance, and blown into crevices and all hiding-places, will send these pests to your neighbors for a time at least, and is the best remedy known.

4th Month.

APRIL, 1887.

30 Days.

WEEK DAYS.	DATE.	ANNIVERSARY AND NAME DAYS.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND MOON'S PHASES.	SUN		SUN		Ck'k Fast	MOON'S SIGNS.	MOON RISES & SETS.
				RISES	SETS.	H.	M.			
Friday	1	Fritigil	 First Quarter 1. 8.29 a. m.	5	44	6	16	4		12 39
Saturday	2	Theodosia	 Aldebar. sets 10.38.	5	43	6	17	4		1 37
14) Palm Sunday.				Day's length, 12 h. 34 m.						
Sunday	3	Gerh. Tersteegen	$\frac{1}{2}$ sets 1.41.	5	42	6	18	3		2 33
Monday	4	Ambrosius	φ in φ	5	41	6	19	3		3 30
Tuesday	5	G. Miller d. 1816	φ sets 6.30.	5	40	6	20	3		4 16
Wednesday	6	Alb. Duerer		5	39	6	21	2		4 46
Thursday	7	Mound Thursday	φ in perigee. φ in Ω	5	38	6	22	2		5 10
Friday	8	Good Friday	 FULL MOON 8. 12.16 a. m.	5	37	6	23	2		rises.
Saturday	9	Thomas of West.	 Orion sets 11.01.	5	35	6	25	1		7 46
15) Easter Sunday.				Day's length, 12 h. 50 m.						
Sunday	10	Easter	Regulus south 8.45.	5	34	6	26	1		8 42
Monday	11	Leo the Great	Spica south 11.59.	5	33	6	27	1		9 37
Tuesday	12	Sabas	φ sets 9.06.	5	32	6	28	1		10 29
Wednesday	13	Justin	$\frac{1}{2}$ sets 9.06.	5	31	6	29			11 23
Thursday	14	Tiburtus	 Last Quarter 14. 10.40 p. m.	5	30	6	30			morn.
Friday	15	Simon Dach	$\Psi \delta \varphi$	5	29	6	31			12 9
Saturday	16	Calixtus	φ rises 6.08.	5	28	6	32	1		12 58
16) Quasimodogeniti.				Day's length, 13 h. 4 m.						
Sunday	17	Rudolph	$\frac{1}{2}$ in Ω	5	27	6	33	1		1 40
Monday	18	Luther at Worms	φ rises 4.39.	5	26	6	34	1		2 16
Tuesday	19	Melanchton	φ in apogee.	5	25	6	35	1		2 57
Wednesday	20	Bugenhagen	φ in φ	5	24	6	36	2		3 29
Thursday	21	Anselm of Cant.	φ sets 9.31.	5	22	6	38	2		4 16
Friday	22	Origenes	$\delta \delta \varphi$	5	20	6	40	2		4 43
Saturday	23	Adelb. of Prague	 NEW MOON 22. 3.29 a. m.	5	18	6	42	2		sets.
17) Misericordia Domini.				Day's length, 13 h. 24 m.						
Sunday	24	Wilfred	$\delta \delta \varphi$	5	16	6	44	2		8 4
Monday	25	Marcus	$\varphi \delta \varphi$	5	15	6	45	2		9 9
Tuesday	26	Dr. Kreckler d. 1883.	φ sets 9.41.	5	14	6	46	2		10 3
Wednesday	27	Otto Catelin	$\frac{1}{2}$ sets 12.02.	5	12	6	48	3		11 3
Thursday	28	Fred. Myconius	$\frac{1}{2} \delta \varphi$	5	11	6	49	3		11 58
Friday	29	Ludw. of Berquin	 First Quarter Vega rises 7.19.	5	10	6	50	3		morn.
Saturday	30	Geo. Calixt	30. 5.38 p. m.	5	8	6	52	3		12 40

Conjectures of the Weather.

1. changeable; 2. 3. fair; 4-6. cloudy and gloomy; 7-9. fair; 10. 11. north winds; 12. 13. gloomy; 14-16. cold and frosty; 17. 18. fair; 19. 20. pleasant; 21. 22. changeable; 23. 24. rain; 25. 26. fair; 27. 28. gloomy; 29. 30. fair.

A noted English minister tells us that he continued to preach morality to his people, till he had scarcely a moral man in his parish; but when he found out his mistake, and began to preach free justification by a faith in the atoning Christ, a wave of holy influence rolled over his whole community. Bad men became good, and good men better; the drunkard dashed from his lips the maddening cup; the dishonest, the impure, the reckless, and the profane became patterns of all that is virtuous, and of good report; while of the bold blasphemer, it was once more said: "Behold, he prayeth!"

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSONS.

SECOND QUARTER.

Lesson I.—April 3.

Joseph Sold into Egypt.—Gen. 37: 23-36. Memory verses 26-28.

GOLDEN TEXT.—But the Lord was with Joseph, and showed him mercy. Gen. 39: 21.

TOPIC:—The evil of envy.

Daily Bible Readings.

M.—Joseph sold into Egypt. Gen. 37: 23-36.
Tu.—Joseph's dreams. Gen. 37: 1-11.
W.—Joseph's envious brethren. Gen. 37: 12-22.
Th.—David's envious lord. 1 Sam. 18: 5-11.
F.—Christ's envious foes. Matt. 27: 1-18.
Sa.—The folly of envy. Jas. 3: 11-18.
Su.—The cure for envy. 1 Cor. 13: 1-13.

Lesson II.—April 10.

Joseph Exalted.—Gen. 41: 38-48. Memory verses 38-40.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Commit thy way unto the Lord; trust also in him; and he shall bring it to pass. Ps. 37: 5.

TOPIC:—The Lord is with the good.

Daily Bible Readings.

M.—Joseph exalted. Gen. 41: 38-48.
Tu.—The prisoners' dreams. Gen. 40: 5-23.
W.—The King's dream. Gen. 41: 1-14.
Th.—The dream interpreted. Gen. 41: 15-37.
F.—Daniel exalted. Dan. 2: 38-48.
Sa.—Value of godly wisdom. Prov. 3: 1-26.
Su.—The source of wisdom. 1 Kings 3: 5-14.

Lesson III.—April 17.

Joseph Makes Himself Known.—Gen. 45: 1-15. Memory verses 13-15.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Overcome evil with good. Rom. 12: 21.

TOPIC:—God's overcoming grace.

Daily Bible Readings.

M.—Joseph makes himself known. Gen. 45: 1-15.
Tu.—Bread in Egypt. Gen. 41: 53-57.
W.—The austere ruler. Gen. 42: 1-20.
Th.—The kind ruler. Gen. 42: 21-34.
F.—The hospitable ruler. Gen. 43: 15-34.
Sa.—The silver cup. Gen. 44: 1-34.
Su.—How to overcome. Rom. 12: 9-21.

Lesson IV.—April 24.

Joseph and his Father.—Gen. 47: 1-12. Memory verses 10-12.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Honor thy father and mother; which is the first commandment with promise. Eph. 6: 2.

TOPIC:—A Filial Son.

Daily Bible Readings.

M.—Joseph and his father. Gen. 47: 1-12.
Tu.—Joseph sending for his father. Gen. 45: 15-28.
W.—Joseph's father on the way to Egypt. Gen. 46: 1-8.
Th.—Joseph meeting his father. Gen. 46: 28-34.
F.—Joseph and the famine. Gen. 47: 13-31.
Sa.—Joseph's visit to his sick father. Gen. 48: 1-22.
Su.—Jacob's dying blessings. Gen. 49: 1-33.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.

1. William Harvey born 1578.
2. Prof. S. F. B. Morse died 1872.
3. Washington Irving born 1781.
4. President Harrison died 1841.
5. Plato died 347 B. C.
6. Battle of Shiloh 1862.
7. Wordsworth born 1770.
8. Adelina Patti born 1843.
9. Lee surrendered 1865.
10. A. T. Stewart died 1876.
11. Mdme de Stael born 1776.
12. Fort Sumter bombarded 1861.
13. Handel died 1759.
14. President Lincoln assassinated 1865.
15. President Johnson inaugurated 1865.
16. Minot's light dest. 1851.
17. Benjamin Franklin died 1790.
18. Omar Pasha died 1871.
19. Disraeli died 1881.
20. Battle Lexington 1775.
21. Oliver Evans died 1819.
22. Hebrew pass.
23. Shakespeare born 1564, died 1616.
24. James T. Fields died 1881.
25. First Newspaper in Boston 1704.
26. I.O.O.F. in United States 1819.
27. President Grant born 1822.
28. President Monroe born 1758.
29. Dan'l Defoe died 1731.
30. Mrs S. J. Hale died 1879.

MUSTARD PICKLE.—One ounce each of cloves, allspice, black pepper, and turmeric, one pound mustard, one gallon vinegar, of which reserve one quart to mix with the mustard. Put the spice in a thin cloth and boil in the vinegar, then take out the spice and stir the turmeric and mustard smoothly into the boiling vinegar. Pour this on the pickles. Bottle and cork tightly.

PICKLED CAULIFLOWER.—Pick the cauliflowers into pieces, leaving out all the stalks and leaves, scald in a kettle of salt and water, about a quarter of a pound of salt to a quart of water, heat slowly bring to a boil; take out the cauliflower, drain well, and lay on a cloth near the fire for twenty-four hours at least; when perfectly dry put into glass cans and cover with a pickle of three ounces of curry-powder in a quart of vinegar boiled and poured over hot.





TOMATO-TOAST.—Run a quart of stewed ripe tomatoes through a collander, place in a porcelain stewpan, season with butter, pepper and salt and sugar to taste; cut slices of bread thin, brown on both sides, butter and lay on a platter, and just as the bell rings for tea add a pint of good sweet cream to the stewed tomatoes, and pour them over toast.

I KNOW the Bible is inspired, because it finds me at greater depths of my being than any other book.—*Coleridge.*

5th Month.

MAY, 1887.

31 Days.

WEEK DAYS.	DATE.	ANNIVERSARY AND NAME DAYS.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND MOON'S PHASES.	SUN		Clock Slow	SIGN.	MOON RISKS & SETS.
				RISES	SETS.			
				H. M. J. M.	H. M. J. M.			H. M.
18) Jubilate.				Day's length, 13 h. 46 m.				
Sunday	1	J. Albright b. 1759	♀ in Perihelion.	5 7 6	53 3			1 27
Monday	2	Athanasius the Gr.	♀ sets 9.52.	5 6 6	54 3			2 23
Tuesday	3	Monica	♂ south 11.5.	5 5 6	55 3			2 53
Wednesday	4	Florian	♂ in ♍	5 3 6	57 3			3 47
Thursday	5	Fred. the Wise	♂ in perigee.	5 2 6	58 3			4 27
Friday	6	Epischeus	♂ sets 11.36.	5 1 6	59 4			4 59
Saturday	7	Otto I. Fl. Dom.	 FULL MOON 7. 8.38 a. m.	5 0 7	0 4			rises.
19) Cantate.				Day's length, 14 h. 0 m.				
Sunday	8	Stanislaus	7* set 8.4.	4 5 9	7 1 4			8 22
Monday	9	Gregory of Naz.	♀ sets 10.3.	4 5 8	7 2 4			9 14
Tuesday	10	Victoria	Antares rises 8.49.	4 5 7	7 3 4			10 5
Wednesday	11	John Arndt	♂ sets 4.1.	4 5 6	7 4 4			10 52
Thursday	12	Miletius the Great	Orion sets 8.58.	4 5 6	7 4 4			11 35
Friday	13	Servatius	♂ sets 11.11.	4 5 5	7 5 4			morn.
Saturday	14	Pachomius	 Last Quarter 14. 2.54 p. m.	4 5 4	7 6 4			12 15
20) Rogate.				Day's length, 14 h. 12 m.				
Sunday	15	Moses	Librae south 11.39.	4 5 3	7 7 4			12 50
Monday	16	Peregrinus	♂ in apogee.	4 5 2	7 8 4			1 26
Tuesday	17	Joachim of Flarad	♂ in ♍	4 5 1	7 9 4			1 56
Wednesday	18	J. Albright d. 1808	♂ sets 3.27.	4 5 0	7 10 4			2 48
Thursday	19	Ascension Day	♂ in ♍	4 4 9	7 11 4			3 19
Friday	20	Athanasius		4 4 8	7 12 4			3 52
Saturday	21	Const. & Helena	♂ enters ♏	4 4 8	7 12 4			4 28
21) Exaudi.				Day's length, 14 h. 24 m.				
Sunday	22	Castus & Aemil.	 NEW MOON 22. 5.42 p. m.	4 4 7	7 13 4			sets.
Monday	23	Desiderius	♀ gr. Hel. Lat. N.	4 4 6	7 14 4			8 5
Tuesday	24	Esther	♀ in ♍	4 4 5	7 15 3			8 58
Wednesday	25	Urbanus	♀ in ♍	4 4 4	7 16 3			9 53
Thursday	26	Beda	♂ in ♍	4 4 4	7 16 3			10 44
Friday	27	John Calvin	♂ in ♍ superior.	4 4 3	7 17 3			11 42
Saturday	28	Lanfranc	♂ in Perihelion.	4 4 2	7 18 3			morn.
22) Pentecost.				Day's length, 14 h. 36 m.				
Sunday	29	Whit-Sunday	 First Quarter 29. 11.46 p. m.	4 4 1	7 19 3			12 53
Monday	30	Hieronym of Prag	♀ in ♍	4 4 0	7 20 3			1 22
Tuesday	31	Joachim Neander	♂ in ♍ Spica so. 8.44.	4 4 0	7 20 3			1 57

Conjectures of the Weather.

1. 2. fair; 3. 4. gloomy; 5-7. showers; 8-10. fair; 11. 12. rain; 13. 14. changeable; 15. 16. warm; 17. 18. thunder and rain; 19. 20. changeable; 21. 22. rain; 23. 24. fair; 25-27. clear; 28. 29. rain; 30. 31. pleasant.

Conquer thyself. Till thou hast done that thou art a slave; for it is almost as well to be in subjection to another's appetite as thine own.

Morning's light and evening's shade alike proclaim the pity and the care of God. What is daylight but the sunshine of his favor, or darkness but the shadow of his wing?

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSONS.

SECOND QUARTER.

Lesson V.—May 1.

Israel in Egypt.—Ex. 1: 6-14. Memory verses 12-14.
GOLDEN TEXT.—He increased his people greatly; and made them stronger than their enemies. Ps. 105: 24.

TOPIC:—A prosperous people.

Daily Bible Readings.

M.—Israel in Egypt. Ex. 1: 6-14.
Tu.—Burial of Jacob. Gen. 50: 1-14.
W.—Last days of Joseph. Gen. 50: 15-26.
Th.—The faith of Joseph. Heb. 11: 13-22.
F.—Stephen's account of Joseph. Acts 7: 9-18.
Sa.—Exhortation to praise God. Ps. 105: 1-24.
Su.—The Protector of His people. John 10: 9-29.

Lesson VI.—May 8.

The Child Moses.—Ex. 2: 1-10. Memory verses 7-10.
GOLDEN TEXT.—The Lord is thy keeper. Ps. 121: 5.
TOPIC:—The Ark of Bulrushes.

Daily Bible Readings.

M.—The child Moses. Ex. 2: 1-10.
Tu.—The child Samuel. 1 Sam. 1: 20-28.
W.—The child John. Luke 1: 57-80.
Th.—The child Timothy. 2 Tim. 1: 1-10.
F.—The child Jesus. Luke 2: 21-52.
Sa.—Jesus and the young. Mark 10: 13-16; Matt. 19: 16-26.
Su.—Early piety. Eccl. 12: 1-14.

Lesson VII.—May 15.

The Call of Moses.—Ex. 3: 1-12. Memory verses 2-5.
GOLDEN TEXT.—I will be with thy mouth, and teach thee what thou shalt say. Ex. 4: 12.
TOPIC:—The call to duty.

Daily Bible Readings.

M.—The call of Moses. Ex. 3: 1-12.
Tu.—The call of Abram. Gen. 12: 1-8.
W.—The call of Joshua. Josh. 1: 1-9.
Th.—The call of Gideon. Judges 6: 11-24.
F.—The call of Samuel. 1 Sam. 3: 1-21.
Sa.—The call of Isaiah. Isa. 6: 1-13.
Su.—The call of Paul. Acts 9: 1-20.

Lesson VIII.—May 22.

The Passover.—Ex. 12: 1-14. Memory verses 13-14.
GOLDEN TEXT.—Christ our passover is sacrificed for us. 1 Cor. 5: 7.
TOPIC:—Christ our Passover.

Daily Bible Readings.

M.—The First Passover. Ex. 12: 1-14.
Tu.—Rules for the Passover. Deut. 16: 1-8.
W.—First Passover in Canaan. Josh. 5: 10-15.
Th.—The Passover by Hezekiah. 2 Chron. 30: 13-27.
F.— " " Josiah. 2 Chron. 35: 1-19.
Sa.— " " Ezra. Ezra 6: 19-22.
Su.—Christ's last passover. Matt. 26: 17-30.

Lesson IX.—May 29.

The Red Sea.—Ex. 14: 19-31. Memory verses 19-21.
GOLDEN TEXT.—When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee. Isa. 43: 2.
TOPIC:—A present help in trouble.

Daily Bible Readings.

M.—The Red Sea. Ex. 14: 19-31.
Tu.—The departure from Egypt. Ex. 12: 29-42.
W.—The pursuit by the Egyptians. Ex. 14: 1-18.
Th.—The song of Moses. Ex. 15: 1-19.
F.—Stephen's account of Israel. Acts 7: 2-36.
Sa.—Meditation on God's power. Ps. 104: 1-35.
Su.—Our Refuge and Strength. Ps. 46: 1-11.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.

1. Wellington born 1769.
2. Jamaica discovered 1493.
3. Battle of the Wilderness 1864.
4. Napoleon at Elba 1814.
5. Napoleon Bonapart died 1821.
6. Humboldt died 1859.
7. Lord Brougham died 1868.
8. Schiller died 1805.
9. Stonewall Jackson died 1863.
10. Astor Place riot 1846.
11. Black Friday 1866.
12. Pacific R. R. opened 1869.
13. Pope Pius IX born 1792.
14. Talleyrand died 1838.
15. Colorado admitted 1866.
16. Seward born 1801.
17. John Jay died 1829.
18. Napoleon I Emperor 1804.
19. Peace with Mexico 1848.
20. Hawthorne died 1864.
21. Columbus died 1506.
22. Pope born 1688.
23. Livingston died 1876.
24. Queen Victoria born 1819.
25. Emerson born 1803.
26. Calvin died 1564.
27. Fort Erie abandoned 1813.
28. Noah Webster died 1843.
29. Paris burned 1871.
30. Joan d'Arc burned 1431.
31. Battle of Fair Oaks 1862.

FASTING.—"Rigid abstinence," says an eminent English medical writer, "is a most powerful remedy in all acute diseases. In diseases of the stomach, to withdraw food nearly altogether for a time, would be to employ an actual and powerful remedy."

FRESH AIR.—Every person spoils a gallon of air every minute. If you were shut up in a room seven feet long, seven feet broad, and seven feet high, the doors and windows fitting so tightly that no fresh air could enter, you would die, poisoned by your own breath, in a few hours.

POISONING.—In all cases of poisoning the endeavor should first be made to excite vomiting; then we should administer specific antidotes, and afterwards counteract the subsequent symptoms. To cause vomiting, warm water should be administered in large quantities; or mustard mixed with salt be put upon the tongue.

6th Month.

JUNE, 1837.

30 Days.

WEEK DAYS.	DATE.	ANNIVERSARY AND NAME DAYS.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND MOON'S PHASES.	SUN		C'ck Slow	MOON'S SIGNS.	MOON RISES & SETS.	
				H.	M.			H.	M.
Wednesday	1	<i>Ember Day</i>	Regulus sets 11.51.	4	40	7 20	3		2 25
Thursday	2	Pothin & Bland.	☽ in perigee.	4	40	7 20	2		2 55
Friday	3	Clothilde	♃ sets 2.25.	4	39	7 21	2		3 36
Saturday	4	CORPUS CHRISTI	♄ sets 9.36.	4	39	7 21	2		4 0
23) Trinity Sunday.				Day's length, 14 h. 42 m.					
Sunday	5	J. Dreisbach b. 1789	FULL MOON 5. 5.15. p. m.	4	38	7 22	2		rises.
Monday	6	Robert	☾ sets 10.25.	4	38	7 22	2		8 12
Tuesday	7	Lucretia	Antares south 11.17.	4	37	7 23	2		9 8
Wednesday	8	A. H. Franke	♄ gr. Hel. Lat. N.	4	36	7 24	1		9 52
Thursday	9	Columba		4	36	7 24	1		10 22
Friday	10	Fred. Barbarossa	♄ sets 9.35.	4	35	7 25	1		11 8
Saturday	11	Barnabas	♃ sets 1.53.	4	35	7 25	1		11 47
24) 1st Sunday after Trinity.				Day's length, 14 h. 50 m.					
Sunday	12	Renata of Ferr	Castor sets 10.8.	4	35	7 25	1		morn.
Monday	13	Isaac Lefevre	Last Quarter 13. 8.11 a. m.	4	35	7 25	0		12 13
Tuesday	14	Basilius the Great	☽ in apogee.	4	34	7 26	fast.		12 47
Wednesday	15	Bogatzky	Spica sets 1.7.	4	34	7 26	0		1 23
Thursday	16	Richard Baxter	♄ sets 9.12.	4	34	7 26	0		2 16
Friday	17	John Tauler	♃ sets 1.28.	4	33	7 27	1		2 39
Saturday	18	Pamphilius	♄ ☾ ☽	4	33	7 27	1		3 43
25) 2d Sunday after Trinity.				Day's length, 14 h. 54 m.					
Sunday	19	Paphnutius	♄ ☾ ☽ ☽ rises 3.40.	4	33	7 27	1		4 6
Monday	20	27 Mart. in Prag	♄ ☾ ☽	4	33	7 27	1		4 37
Tuesday	21	M. Claudius	NEW MOON 21. 5.29 a. m.	4	33	7 27	1		sets.
Wednesday	22	Gottschalk	Summer begins.	4	33	7 27	2		8 33
Thursday	23	Godfrey Arnold	☾ sets 10.11.	4	33	7 27	2		9 19
Friday	24	John the Baptist	☾ ☾ ☽	4	33	7 27	2		10 8
Saturday	25	Augsb. Confession	Procyon sets 7.36.	4	33	7 27	2		10 45
26) 3d Sunday after Trinity.				Day's length, 14 h. 54 m.					
Sunday	26	J. B. Andræ	♃ sets 1.02.	4	34	7 26	2		11 26
Monday	27	7 Sleepers	7* rises 1.50.	4	34	7 26	3		11 59
Tuesday	28	Irenæus	First Quarter 28. 4.38 a. m.	4	34	7 26	3		morn.
Wednesday	29	Peter & Paul	♃ ☾ ☽ ☽ in ♍	4	34	7 26	3		12 39
Thursday	30	Raymond Lullus		4	34	7 26	3		1 27

Conjectures of the Weather.

1. 2. cloudy; 3. 4. rain; 5-7. fair; 8-10. thunder storm; 11. 12. pleasant; 13. 14. changeable; 15. 16. rain; 17. 18. pleasant; 19. 20. clear; 21. 22. rain; 23-26. warm; 27. 28. thunder and rain; 29. 30. fair.

We take greater pains to persuade others that we are happy than in endeavoring to think so ourselves.

The total number of species of flowering plants in the world is roughly estimated by Bentham and Hooker to be 95,620.

Ill habits gather by unseen degrees, as brooks make rivers, and rivers run to the seas.

We are surrounded by an unseen realm of spiritual reality, which is opened to us only as we grow into it.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSONS.

SECOND QUARTER.

Lesson X.—June 5.

The Manna.—Ex. 16: 4-12. Memory verses 7-8.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Jesus said unto them, I am the bread of life. John 6: 35.

TOPIC.—Bread from Heaven.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —The Manna. Ex. 16: 4-12.
 Tu. —No Manna on the Sabbath. Ex. 16: 22-31.
 W. —Murmuring because of Manna. Num. 11: 1-34.
 Th. —The last of the Manna. Ex. 16: 32-36.
 F. —Bread for the multitude. John 6: 5-14.
 Sa. —The Bread of Life. John 6: 29-40.
 Su. —The Hidden Manna. Rev. 2: 12-17.

Lesson XI.—June 12.

The Commandments.—Ex. 20: 1-11. Memory verses 3-11.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Jesus said unto him, thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart. Matt. 22: 37.

TOPIC.—Our duty to God.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —The Commandments. Ex. 20: 1-11.
 Tu. —Commandments written by God. Ex. 32: 16; 34: 1-28.
 W. —Commandments of the Lord are pure. Ps. 18: 7-11.
 Th. —Commandments not grievous. 1 John 5: 1-3.
 F. —Commandments to be kept. John 14: 15-21.
 Sa. —Commandments summed up by Christ. Matt. 22: 35-40.
 Su. —Commandments fulfilled by Christ. Matt. 5: 17-20; Rom. 10: 4-14.

Lesson XII.—June 19.

The Commandments.—Ex. 20: 12-21. Memory verses 12-17.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. Matt. 22: 39.

TOPIC.—Our duty to man.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —The Commandments. Ex. 20: 12-21.
 Tu. —Duty to Parents. Eph. 6: 1-3; Prov. 4: 1-20.
 W. —Duty of Love. 1 John 3: 11-24.
 Th. —Duty of Purity. 2 Cor. 6: 14-18; 7: 1; 1 Thess. 4: 1-3.
 F. —Duty of Honesty. 1 Thess. 4: 9-12.
 Sa. —Duty of Mutual Interest. Phil. 2: 1-4.
 Su. —Duty's Bond. 1 Cor. 13: 1-13.

Lesson XIII.—June 26.

Review.—Temperance Lesson. Lev. 10: 1-11. Missionary Lesson. Ex. 35: 20-29.

GOLDEN TEXT.—He brought them out, after that he had showed wonders and signs in the land of Egypt, and in the Red Sea, and in the wilderness forty years. Acts 7: 36.

TOPIC.—The time of the Promise.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —Lesson I.
 Tu. —Lessons II and III.
 W. —Lessons IV and V.
 Th. —Lessons VI and VII.
 F. —Lessons VIII and IX.
 Sa. —Lesson X.
 Su. —Lessons XI and XII.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.

1. Buchanan died 1868.
2. Battle of Cold Harbor 1864.
3. Mexican War declared 1846.
4. Battle of Magenta 1859.
5. Cavour died 1861.
6. Patrick Henry died 1799.
7. First American Congress 1765.
8. Mahomet died 632.
9. Charles Dickens died 1870.
10. Dutch landed in New York 1667.
11. Sir. John Franklin died 1847.
12. Bryant died 1878.
13. General Scott born 1786.
14. American Flag adopted 1777.
15. Magna Charter 1215.
16. Winthrop born 1682.
17. Battle of Bunker Hill 1775.
18. Battle of Waterloo 1815.
19. Alabama sunk 1864.
20. Battle of Stone Ferry 1779.
21. Madison died 1836.
22. Napoleon abdicated 1815.
23. Great Eastern in New York 1860.
24. Battle of Bannockburn 1314.
25. Virginia ratified the Constitution 1788.
26. George IV died 1830.
27. Victoria crowned 1838.
28. Seven day's fight began 1862.
29. Henry Clay died 1851.
30. Cawnpore Massacre 1854.

CARBOLIC acid sprinkled on the pantry-shelves, etc., will rid them of red ants. As the odor is unpleasant, it may be mixed with lavender-water or other perfume—a teaspoonful of crystals of carbolie acid to an ounce of the liquid. These last two remedies will need to be occasionally repeated.

VACCINATION.—It is the only preventive of small-pox. Every year about five thousand lives are lost through neglect of this simple means of preventing a horrible disease.

RAW BEEF.—Raw beef-tea should frequently be given in cases of typhoid fever. Chop a pound of beef very fine; soak it in a pint of cold water until the meat turns white.

TO PREVENT FITTING IN SMALL-POX.—Keep the light from the patient's face. A mask of thin muslin, wet in cold water, or saturated with sweet oil or vaseline, will be sufficient protection.





DANGEROUS.—It is dangerous to eat or drink anything that has remained in the room of a person who is ill with fever or contagious disease; the germs in the air may have fallen on the food, and any one who eats it may thus take the complaint.

OXYGEN.—Oxygen is truly a part of our diet. Air is as needful to us as water. One of the best prescriptions that can be given to an invalid is to get into as pure an atmosphere as he can find, and breathe as much of it as he can, night and day.

7th Month.

JULY, 1887.

31 Days.

WEEK DAYS.	DATE.	ANNIVERSARY AND NAME DAYS.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND MOON'S PHASES.	SUN		CLOCK.	MOON'S SIGNS.	MOON RISES & SETS.	
				RISES	SETS.			H.	M.
Friday	1	H. Voes & F. Esch	☉ in apogee.	4 34	7 26	3		1	59
Saturday	2	Cornelius	☾ sets 2.24.	4 35	7 25	4		2	35
27) 4th Sunday after Trinity.				Day's length, 14 h. 50 m.					
Sunday	3	Acon Palearius	♀ sets 10.01.	4 35	7 25	4		3	13
Monday	4	Independence	Wega south 11.41.	4 36	7 24	4		3	59
Tuesday	5	J. Oldcastle	 FULL MOON 5. 3.11 a. m.	4 37	7 23	4			rises.
Wednesday	6	John Huss	Antares south 9.22.	4 37	7 23	5		8	29
Thursday	7	Joh. Seybert b. 1791	♂ sets 8.0.	4 38	7 22	5		9	7
Friday	8	Kilian	Orion rises 4.11.	4 38	7 22	5		9	48
Saturday	9	Ephr. the Syrian	☾ sets 11.59.	4 39	7 21	5		10	27
28) 5th Sunday after Trinity.				Day's length, 14 h. 42 m.					
Sunday	10	Wm. of Orange	Dog days commence.	4 39	7 21	5		10	49
Monday	11	Placidus	☽ in ♊	4 40	7 20	5		11	14
Tuesday	12	Henry II.	☽ in apogee.	4 40	7 20	5		11	49
Wednesday	13	Margaret	 Last Quarter 13. 1.34 a. m.	4 41	7 19	6			morn.
Thursday	14	Anser	♀ sets 9.49.	4 41	7 19	6		12	11
Friday	15	Anna Askew	♂ stationary.	4 42	7 18	6		12	49
Saturday	16	Sporatus	♂ rises 3.07.	4 43	7 17	6		1	21
29) 6th Sunday after Trinity.				Day's length, 14 h. 34 m.					
Sunday	17	Arnulf	♂ sets 7.26.	4 43	7 17	6		1	56
Monday	18	Bonaventura	♀ in ♊ ♂ ☉ ☽ ☽	4 44	7 16	6		2	21
Tuesday	19	Louise Henriette	☾ ☐ ☉	4 44	7 16	6		3	31
Wednesday	20	Elijah	 NEW MOON 20. 3.27 p. m.	4 45	7 15	6			sets.
Thursday	21	Eberhard		4 46	7 14	6		8	7
Friday	22	Mary Magdalene	☉ enters ♋	4 47	7 13	6		8	50
Saturday	23	Godfr. of Hamelle	♀ ☽ ☽	4 48	7 12	6		9	24
30) 7th Sunday after Trinity.				Day's length, 14 h. 24 m.					
Sunday	24	Thos. of Kempten	☽ in perigee.	4 48	7 12	6		9	54
Monday	25	James	☽ in ♋ ☽ ☽ ☽	4 49	7 11	6		10	54
Tuesday	26	Anan	☾ ☽ ☽	4 50	7 10	6		11	18
Wednesday	27	Raymond Palmer	 First Quarter 27. 9.07 a. m.	4 51	7 9	6		11	58
Thursday	28	John Seb. Bach	Wega south 10.0.	4 52	7 8	6			morn.
Friday	29	Olaus the Holy	♀ sets 9.03.	4 53	7 7	6		12	37
Saturday	30	John Wessel	♂ rises 2.49.	4 54	7 6	6		1	34
31) 8th Sunday after Trinity.				Day's length, 14 h. 12 m.					
Sunday	31	Casper Schade	Aldebaran rises 12.49.	4 55	7 5	6		2	30

Conjectures of the Weather.

1-3. cloudy; 4-6 showers, 7. 8. changeable; 9-12. warm; 13. 14. warmest days; 15. 16. showers; 17-19. clear; 20. 21. variable; 22. 23. showers; 24-27. pleasant; 28. 29. cloudy; 30. 31. clear.

Don't think polished boots, a clean collar, and a cigar, constitute the man. It takes considerably more than that.

HOLD on to your good name at all times, for it is of more value to you than gold, high places, or fashionable attire.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSONS.

THIRD QUARTER.

Studies in the Gospel according to Matthew.

Lesson I.—July 3.

The Infant Jesus.—Matt. 2: 1-12. Memory verses 7-11.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Thou shalt call his name JESUS: for he shall save his people from their sins. Matt. 1: 21.

TOPIC:—The Holy Child.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —The Infant Jesus. Matt. 2: 1-12.
 Tu. —The First Promise of a Saviour. Gen. 3: 9-15.
 W. —Family from which He was to come. Gen. 28: 1-5.
 Th. —Time of His appearing. Gen. 49: 8-12; Dan. 9: 20-27.
 F. —Place of birth. Micah 5: 1-3.
 Sa. —To be preceded by John Baptist. Isa. 40: 1-8.
 Su. —Christ's divinity. Isa. 9: 1-6.

Lesson II.—July 10.

The Flight into Egypt.—Matt. 2: 13-23. Memory verses 19-21.

GOLDEN TEXT.—He delivered me, because he delighted in me. Ps. 18: 19.

TOPIC:—Divine Protection.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —The Flight into Egypt. Matt. 2: 13-23.
 Tu. —Called out of Egypt. Hos. 11: 1-12.
 W. —Deliverance of Joseph. Gen. 37: 13-28; 41: 37-46.
 Th. — " " Moses. Ex. 2: 1-10.
 F. — " " David. 1 Sam. 19: 1-24.
 Sa. — " " Daniel. Dan. 6: 1-23.
 Su. — " " the Godly. 2 Pet. 2: 1-9.

Lesson III.—July 17.

John the Baptist.—Matt. 3: 1-12. Memory verses 11-12.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Bring forth therefore fruits meet for repentance.

TOPIC:—A Shining Light.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —John the Baptist. Matt. 3: 1-12.
 Tu. —Prophecy of John. Mal. 3: 1; 4: 1-6.
 W. —Birth and childhood of John Baptist. Luke 1: 57-80.
 Th. —John Baptist's work. Luke 3: 1-18.
 F. —John Baptist's imprisonment and death. Luke 3: 19-20; Mark 6: 14-29.
 Sa. —Faithful unto death. Rev. 2: 7-11.
 Su. —Reward of the faithful. Rev. 3: 7-12.

Lesson IV.—July 24.

The Baptism of Jesus.—Matt. 3: 13-17. Memory verses 13-17.

GOLDEN TEXT.—This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased. Matt. 3:

TOPIC:—Fulfilling the Law.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —The Baptism of Jesus. Matt. 3: 13-17.
 Tu. —John Baptist's testimony of Christ. John 1: 19-34.
 W. —Baptism appointed by Christ. Matt. 28: 16-20.
 Th. —Condition of Baptism. Acts 8: 26-38.
 F. —Signification of Baptism. Rom. 6: 1-11.
 Sa. —Baptism of the Holy Ghost promised. Ezek. 36: 25-29; Joel 2: 28-29.
 Su. —Baptism of the Holy Ghost. Acts 2: 1-18.

Lesson V.—July 31.

The Temptation of Jesus.—Matt. 4: 1-11. Memory verses 1-4.

GOLDEN TEXT.—He is able to succor them that are tempted. Heb. 2: 18.

TOPIC:—Temptation without sin.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —The Temptation of Jesus. Matt. 4: 1-11.
 Tu. —Temptation common to man. 1 Cor. 10: 1-13.
 W. —Cause of temptation. James 1: 12-17.
 Th. —Temptation permitted as a trial of faith. 1 Pet. 1: 3-9.
 F. —Christ tempted as we are. Heb. 4: 11-16.
 Sa. —Christ able to succor the tempted. Heb. 2: 14-18.
 Su. —Christ able to keep us from temptation. Rev. 3: 1-10.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.

1. Battle of Gettysburg 1863.
2. Robert Peel died 1850.
3. S. A. Douglas died 1861.
4. James Monroe died 1831.
5. Battle of Chippewa 1814.
6. Sir. Tiore, bli 1535.
7. Sheridan died 1816.
8. Battle of Pultowa 1709.
9. General Taylor died 1850.
10. Gibraltar captured 1703.
11. Hamilton shot 1840.
12. Battle of Boyne 1690.
13. Ordinance 1787 passed.
14. Chicago fire 1873.
15. Napoleon Bonapart captured 1815.
16. Higeria com. 622.
17. John Jacob Astor born 1763.
18. Battle of Warsaw 1656.
19. Battle of Winchester 1864.
20. Queen Anne died 1714.
21. Robert burns died 1796.
22. Battle of Falkirk 1298.
23. Gibraltar taken 1604.
24. Battle of Niagara 1814.
25. Sp. Armada defeated 1588.
26. New York admitted 1788.
27. Bank of England chartered 1694.
28. Robespierre bh 1791.
29. Wilberforce died 1833.
30. William Penn died 1718.
31. Andrew Johnson died 1875.

BURN.—The great thing in treating a burn is to keep out the air. Cover it with a piece of soft rag or lint dipped in equal parts of lime-water and linseed oil, and cover the rag or lint over with cotton wool. If this is not at hand, dredge on fine flour to cover the burn well. This dressing must not be changed for some days. Blisters must be punctured with a needle, taking care to press the skin down smoothly without breaking it.

DESTROYS LIFE.—Three young men formed a smoking club, and all died within two years after forming it. The doctor was asked the cause; he said, "They were smoked to death."

A POISON.—Tobacco kills—kills slowly, it may be, but surely. It is estimated by a distinguished physiologist that the life of an habitual tobacco-user will be abridged, on an average, ten years.

8th Month.

AUGUST, 1887.

31 Days.

WEEK DAYS.	DATE.	ANNIVERSARY AND NAME DAYS.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND MOON'S PHASES.	SUN RISES		SUN SETS.		Clock Fast	MOON'S SIGNS.	MOON RISES & SETS.	
				H.	M.	H.	M.			H.	M.
Monday	1	Maccabees	♂ gr. Hel. Lat. S.	4	56	7	4	6		3	16
Tuesday	2	Mart. under Nero	♀ sets 8.40.	4	57	7	3	6		4	11
Wednesday	3	Wm. Thorp	FULL MOON 3. 3.17. p. m.	4	58	7	2	6		rises.	
Thursday	4	Leconh. Kaefler	♂ sets 10.22.	4	58	7	2	6		7	20
Friday	5	Evg. Salzburger	Altair south 10.42.	4	59	7	1	6		7	57
Saturday	6	TRANSFIGURATION.	Sirius rises 4.30.	5	07	0	6	6		8	29
32) 9th Sunday after Trinity.				Day's length, 14 h. 0 m.							
Sunday	7	Nonna	♂ stationary.	5	16	59	6	6		9	0
Monday	8	Hormisda	♂ in apogee. ♀ in ☿	5	36	57	5	6		9	37
Tuesday	9	Numidicus	♀ sets 8.32.	5	46	56	5	6		10	11
Wednesday	10	Dest. of Jerusalem	♂ rises 2. 41.	5	56	55	5	6		10	50
Thursday	11	Greg. of Utrecht	Last Quarter 11. 6.13 a. m.	5	66	54	5	6		11	43
Friday	12	Ans. of Havelb.	♂ sets 9.53.	5	76	53	5	6		morn.	
Saturday	13	Zinzendorf	Spica sets 9.10.	5	86	52	5	6		12	20
33) 10th Sunday after Trinity.				Day's length, 13 h. 44 m.							
Sunday	14	Jac. Guthrie	Rigel rises 2.0.	5	96	51	4	6		1	10
Monday	15	Maria	♂ shines brightest.	5	116	49	4	6		2	8
Tuesday	16	Rochus	♂ ☿ ♀	5	126	48	4	6		2	58
Wednesday	17	John Gerhard	♂ ☿ ♀	5	136	47	4	6		3	48
Thursday	18	Hugo Grotius	♂ rises 2.36.	5	146	46	4	6		4	33
Friday	19	Sebaldus	NEW MOON 19. 12.15 a. m.	5	166	44	3	6		sets.	
Saturday	20	Dreischbach d.1871	♂ in perigee.	5	176	43	3	6		7	53
34) 11th Sunday after Trinity.				Day's length, 13 h. 26 m.							
Sunday	21	J. Walter b.1781	♂ ☿ ♀ ♀ in ♍ ♀ ☿ ♀	5	186	42	3	6		8	45
Monday	22	Symphorian	Dog days end.	5	196	41	3	6		9	18
Tuesday	23	Gasp. of Coligny	♂ ☿ ♀ ☿ enters ♋	5	206	40	2	6		9	52
Wednesday	24	Bartholomew	♂ sets 9.12.	5	216	39	2	6		10	32
Thursday	25	Ludovicus	First Quarter 25. 2.58 p. m.	5	226	38	2	6		11	16
Friday	26	Ulphilas	Orion rises 1.03.	5	236	37	2	6		11	58
Saturday	27	Jovinian	♂ rises 2.31.	5	246	36	1	6		morn.	
35) 12th Sunday after Trinity.				Day's length, 13 h. 12 m.							
Sunday	28	Augustine	♂ ☿ ♀ 7* rises 9.44.	5	266	34	1	6		12	37
Monday	29	John beheaded	♀ sets 7.25.	5	276	33	1	6		1	39
Tuesday	30	Claudius of Turin	Spica sets 8.08.	5	286	32	1	6		2	41
Wednesday	31	Adian	♀ stationary.	5	306	30	0	6		3	42

Conjectures of the Weather.

1. 2. cloudy; 3. 4. changeable; 5-7. rain; 8-10. fair; 11-13. gloomy; 14. thunder storm; 15-17. changeable; 18. 19. fair; 20. 21. moderate; 22. 23. rain; 24-26. variable; 27-29. fair; 30. 31. rain.

WHEN Abraham's knife was at Isaac's throat, God provided a ram for a burnt-offering, and, in all trouble, the Lord will either provide deliverance for his people, or provide strength for them to bear it.

THOUGH a gracious soul may not always enjoy sensible communion with God in the ordinances; yet it has always this good sign, it cannot be easy and satisfied without it.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSONS.

THIRD QUARTER.

Lesson VI.—August 7.

Jesus in Galilee.—Matt. 4: 17-25. Memory verses 18-20.

GOLDEN TEXT.—The people which sat in darkness saw great light. Matt. 4: 16.

TOPIC:—The Light of the World.

Daily Bible Readings.

M.—Jesus in Galilee. Matt. 4: 17-25.
 Tu.—The unapproachable light. 1 Tim. 6: 11-16.
 W.—The true light. John 1: 1-9.
 Th.—A light to the Gentiles. Luke 2: 25-32.
 F.—Condemned for rejecting light. John 3: 18-21.
 Sa.—Children of light. Eph. 5: 1-11.
 Su.—The city of light. Rev. 22: 1-5.

Lesson VII.—August 14.

The Beatitudes.—Matt. 5: 1-16. Memory verses 8-11.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Grace and truth came by Jesus Christ. John 1: 17.

TOPIC:—The Truly Blessed.

Daily Bible Readings.

M.—The Beatitudes. Matt. 5: 1-16.
 Tu.—Blessedness of the godly. Ps. 1: 1-6.
 W.—Blessedness of the charitable. Ps. 41: 1-13.
 Th.—Blessedness of the remission of sins. Ps. 32: 1-11.
 F.—Blessedness of trust in God. Ps. 34: 8-22.
 Sa.—Blessedness of the righteous. Ps. 112: 1-10.
 Su.—Blessedness of those who died in the Lord. Rev. 14: 13; 2 Cor. 5: 1-10.

Lesson VIII.—August 21.

Jesus and the Law.—Matt. 5: 17-26. Memory verses 17-19.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfill. Matt. 5: 17.

TOPIC:—True Righteousness.

Daily Bible Readings.

M.—Jesus and the Law. Matt. 5: 17-26.
 Tu.—The righteousness of man. Isa. 64: 6-12.
 W.—True righteousness. 1 John 3: 1-24.
 Th.—Righteousness of Abram. Gen. 15: 1-6.
 F.—Righteousness of law and of faith. Rom. 10: 1-21.
 Sa.—Righteousness of Christ. Matt. 27: 22-24; 3: 13-17; Isa. 53: 1-9.
 Su.—Righteous in Christ. Rom. 3: 21-31.

Lesson IX.—August 28.

Piety without Display.—Matt. 6: 1-15. Memory verses 7-17.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh on the heart. 1 Sam. 16: 7.

TOPIC:—Upright in heart.

Daily Bible Readings.

M.—Piety without display. Matt. 6: 1-15.
 Tu.—Pharisaical piety. Luke 18: 9-12.
 W.—Childlike piety. Matt. 18: 1-11.
 Th.—Hypocritical piety. Matt. 23: 1-33.
 F.—Heart-piety the standard. 1 Sam. 16: 1-7.
 Sa.—Benefits of a pious life. Prov. 3: 1-26.
 Su.—How to become pious. Heb. 10: 1-22.

THE SCRIPTURES teach us the best way of living, the noblest way of suffering, and the most comfortable way of dying.—*Flavel.*

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.


































1. Battle of Minden 1759.
2. Battle of Blenheim 1704.
3. Battle of Saarbrücken 1870.
4. Hans Christian Andersen died 1875.
5. First Cable Message 1858.
6. Ben Johnson died 1637.
7. Battle of Thermopylae 480 B. C.
8. Battle of Mackinaw 1814.
9. Captain Marryatt died 1848.
10. Tuileries stormed 1792.
11. Cummersdorf battle 1759.
12. George Stephenson died 1848.
13. Woerth battle 1870.
14. Admiral Farragut died 1870.
15. Adelaide Neilson, actress, died 1880.
16. Detroit surrendered 1812.
17. Frederick the Great died 1766.
18. Ole Bull died 1880.
19. Battle of Gravelotte 1870.
20. Wayne defeated Indians 1794.
21. LaFayette captured 1792.
22. Bosworth Field battle 1485.
23. Cuvier born 1769.
24. Washington burned 1814.
25. James Watt died 1819.
26. Crecy battle 1346.
27. Long Island battle 1776.
28. Leigh Hunt died 1859.
29. Brigham Young died 1877.
30. Com. Semmes died 1877.
31. Bunyan died 1683.

PICKLED SEED-CUCUMBERS.—This is a beautiful looking and finely flavored pickle, especially for tea—and few pickles are nice for tea. Take not perfectly ripe but full grown and firm cucumbers, say three-fourths yellow, cut up into strips, after paring and taking out all seeds, about four inches long and one inch wide; wash well and wipe dry with a cloth; soak in weak vinegar for twenty-four hours; pour off part and add enough fresh to cover; allow one and one-half pounds of sugar, and one ounce cassia-buds to every quart; boil until tender; when done, after cooling, they are a beautiful amber color; the cassia-bud is the bud of the cinnamon tree, but of much finer flavor than the cinnamon-stick.

ELLEN'S BREAD.—Take two-thirds of a yeast-cake, dissolved in a little warm water, and two teaspoonfuls of sugar. Pour this into three quarts of flour, with one teaspoonful of salt added. Mix well with one hand, adding warm water (about one pint), then knead well for twenty minutes, adding flour enough, and no more, to clear the dough from the hands and pan. Cover with a thick cloth, let it stand all night, and mould out in the morning, not kneading any more than is necessary. Let stand in pans till light. This fills two long narrow pans, and makes a set of pattypan-rolls. Pans are to be filled half full.

To THE good and the true belong happiness.

9th Month. **SEPTEMBER, 1837.** 30 Days.

WEEK DAYS.	DATE.	ANNIVERSARY AND NAME DAYS.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND MOON'S PHASES.	SUN		Circ. Slow	MOON'S SIGNS.	MOON RISES & SETS.	
				RISES	SETS.			H.	M.
Thursday	1	Hannah	 ♃ sets 8.43.	5 32	6 28	0		4	48
Friday	2	Mamas	FULL MOON ♃ 2. 5.49 a. m.	5 33	6 27	0			rises.
Saturday	3	Hildegard	♄ gr. Hel. Lat. N.	5 35	6 25	1		7	23
36) 13th Sunday after Trinity.				Day's length, 12 h. 50 m.					
Sunday	4	Ida	♃ in ♍	5 36	6 24	1		7	53
Monday	5	John Mollio	♃ in apogee.	5 37	6 23	1		8	22
Tuesday	6	Matthew Waibel	Sirius rises 2.36.	5 38	6 22	1		8	52
Wednesday	7	Laz. Spengler	Rigel rises 11.34.	5 39	6 21	2		9	21
Thursday	8	Corbinian	♃ sets 8.23.	5 40	6 20	2		9	57
Friday	9	L. Paschali	♄ rises 2.22.	5 41	6 19	2		10	36
Saturday	10	Paul Speratus	 LAST QUARTER ♃ 10. 9.40 a. m.	5 42	6 18	3		11	19
37) 14th Sunday after Trinity.				Day's length, 12 h. 36 m.					
Sunday	11	John Brenz	Wega south 7.14.	5 43	6 17	3		morn.	
Monday	12	Dionysius Peloq.	♃ rises 1.48.	5 44	6 16	3		12	15
Tuesday	13	Wm. Farel	♀ gr. Hel. Lat. S. ♃ ♄ ♃	5 45	6 15	4		1	27
Wednesday	14	Cyprian	♄ ♄ ♃	5 46	6 14	4		2	34
Thursday	15	Picatus	♄ ♄ ♀	5 47	6 13	4		3	37
Friday	16	Euphemia	♃ sets 7.51.	5 48	6 12	5		4	39
Saturday	17	Lambert	 NEW MOON ♃ 17. 8.36 a. m.	5 50	6 10	5			sets.
38) 15th Sunday after Trinity.				Day's length, 12 h. 20 m.					
Sunday	18	A.G. Spangenberg	♃ in perigee. ♃ in ♏	5 51	6 9	6		7	38
Monday	19	Pamearius	♃ ♄ ♃	5 53	6 7	6		8	7
Tuesday	20	Thos. of St. Paul	♃ rises 1.20.	5 54	6 6	6		8	48
Wednesday	21	Ember Day	♄ ♄ ♃ inferior.	5 56	6 4	7		9	15
Thursday	22	Emmeran	♃ sets 7.36.	5 58	6 2	7		10	9
Friday	23	Mart. of Geneva	 FIRST QUARTER ♃ 23. 11.40 p. m.	6 06	0 7	7		10	59
Saturday	24	J. J. Moser	♄ ♄ ♀	6 25	58	8		11	52
39) 16th Sunday after Trinity.				Day's length, 11 h. 56 m.					
Sunday	25	Oleophas	♄ rises 2.11.	6 35	57	8		morn.	
Monday	26	Lioba	Antares south 8.27.	6 45	56	8		12	53
Tuesday	27	Philipp Graveron	♄ in ♍	6 65	54	9		1	48
Wednesday	28	P. Flyst & A. Clar	♀ rises 5.34.	6 85	52	9		2	44
Thursday	29	St. Michael	♃ rises 12.49.	6 105	50	9		3	40
Friday	30	Hieronymus	♃ sets 7.06.	6 125	48	10		4	37

Conjectures of the Weather.

1. 2. windy; 3-5. clear; 6. 7. pleasant; 8-10. showers; 11-13. clear; 14. 15. gloomy; 16. 17. variable; 18. 19. rain; 20. 21. fair; 22. 23. rain; 24-26. changeable; 27. 28. fair; 29. 30. changeable.

BE careful how you say anything of the absent which you would be unwilling they should hear if present.

HAVE the courage to speak to a friend in a seedy coat, even when you are in company with a rich one, and richly attired.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSONS.

THIRD QUARTER.

Lesson X.—September 4.

Trust in our Heavenly Father.—Matt. 6: 24-34. Memory verses 31-34.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Casting all your care upon him; for he careth for you. 1 Pet. 5: 7.

TOPIC.—Our Father's care.

Daily Bible Readings.

M.—Trust in our Heavenly Father. Matt. 6: 24-34.
Tu.—Our helplessness. Ps. 108: 1-12.
W.—Our dependance on Christ. John 15: 1-8.
Th.—A very present help. Ps. 46: 1-11.
F.—Warning against worldly care. Matt. 6: 24-34.
Sa.—Contentment is great gain. 1 Tim. 6: 6-11.
Su.—God's care for us. Ps. 37: 1-25.

Lesson XI.—September 11.

Golden Precepts.—Matt. 7: 1-12. Memory verses 7-11.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them. Matt. 7: 12.

TOPIC.—The Golden Rule.

Daily Bible Readings.

M.—Golden Precepts. Matt. 7: 1-12.
Tu.—Precepts of a dying father. 1 Kings 2: 1-10.
W.—Precepts of a great general. Josh. 24: 14-25.
Th.—Precepts for the young. Eccl. 12: 1-14.
F.—Precepts for meditation. Ps. 119: 9-15.
Sa.—Precepts for brethren. Gal. 6: 1-10.
Su.—Precepts of love. 1 Cor. 13: 1-13.

Lesson XII.—September 18.

Solemn Warnings.—Matt. 7: 13-29. Memory verses 13-14.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down and cast into the fire. Matt. 7: 19.

TOPIC.—Known by fruits.

Daily Bible Readings.

M.—Solemn Warnings. Matt. 7: 13-29.
Tu.—Warning against false shepherds. John 10: 1-13.
W.— " " " prophets. 2 Pet. 2: 1-22.
Th.— " " " doctrines. 1 Tim. 6: 13-21.
F.— " " " sinful works. Gal. 5: 13-21.
Sa.— " " " fruitlessness. John 15: 1-8.
Su.—The barren figtree. Matt. 21: 17-22.

Lesson XIII.—September 25.

Review. Temperance Lesson. Rom. 13: 8-14. Missionary Lesson. Matt. 4: 12-16.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Luke 1: 82.

TOPIC.—Christ's child-life and sermon on the Mount.

Daily Bible Readings.

M.—Lessons I and II.
Tu.—Lessons III and IV.
W.—Lessons V and VI.
Th.—Lessons VII and VIII.
F.—Lessons IX and X.
Sa.—Lesson XI.
Su.—Lesson XII.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.

1. Sedan battle 1870.
2. London fire 1666.
3. Theirs died 1877
4. Forest fires in Eastern Michigan 1881.
5. Mobile taken 1864.
6. Lafayette born 1757.
7. Wm. M. Hunt, artist, died 1879.
8. A. H. Guyot born 1807.
9. Invasion of Canada 1775.
10. Howe Sewing Machine patented 1846.
11. Brandywine battle 1777.
12. Marshal Blucher died 1819.
13. General A. E. Burnside died 1881.
14. Duke of Wellington died 1852.
15. Chapultepec battle 1847.
16. Antietam battle 1862.
17. Boston Public Library opened 1858.
18. Prof. Charles Davies died 1876.
19. President Garfield died 1881.
20. Chickamauga battle 1863.
21. Neptune discovered 1846.
22. Sir. Walter Scott died 1832.
23. Andre arrested 1780.
24. Monterey battle 1846.
25. Siege of Paris begun 1870.
26. Pres. Garfield buried at Cleveland 1881.
27. Loss of the Artic 1854.
28. Marathon battle 490 B.C.
29. Balboa discovered Pacific ocean 1513.
30. Yorktown besieged 1781.

EXPERIMENT.—The use of tobacco by cadets at the Naval Academy has been prohibited by an order dated June 14, 1886. The order says: "The experiment of permitting the naval cadets to smoke at the Naval Academy having been fairly tried for nearly three years, and been found injurious to their health, discipline, and power of study, the medical officers of the Academy and the Academy Board urge in the strongest terms that this permission to smoke be revoked." A similar order is in force in the Military Academy at West Point.

U AND COST OF BEER.—Last year we made in t country over sixteen millions of barrels of beer. This, at the usual retail rate of thirty dollars per barrel, comes to more than \$400,000,000, which the people pay out for their beer. Already we average eighty-four glasses of beer for every man, woman and child in the country; and the average is increasing, and the number of drinkers is increasing.

BEER OR BREAD.—The amount of grain used in this country every year in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors is said to be forty million bushels. If made into bread it would supply a pound loaf to each family in the land on every day in the year.

IMPORTANT ISSUE.—Hon. Henry Wilson, while Vice-President of the United States, and just before he died, said, "All other issues before the American people dwindle into insignificance compared to the issues involved in the temperance question."

10th Month.

OCTOBER, 1887.

31 Days.

WEEK DAYS.	DATE.	ANNIVERSARY AND NAME DAYS.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND MOON'S PHASES.	SUN		Ck's Slow	MOON'S SIGNS.	MOON RISES & SETS.	
				H.	M.			H.	M.
Saturday	1	Rumigius	☾ FULL MOON 1. 10.24 p. m.	6	13	5 47 11	♋	rises.	
40) 17th Sunday after Trinity.				Day's length, 11 h. 34 m.					
Sunday	2	Leodgar	☾ in apogee.	6	14	5 46 11	♋	6	40
Monday	3	The 2 Ewald	♌ rises 12.35.	6	15	5 45 11	♋	7	12
Tuesday	4	Franciscus	♌ rises 2.04.	6	16	5 44 11	♋	7	44
Wednesday	5	Peter Canesechi	♍ rises 4.48.	6	17	5 43 11	♋	8	17
Thursday	6	Henry Albert	♍ sets 6.41.	6	18	5 42 11	♋	8	52
Friday	7	Theodore Beza	♍ in Aphelion.	6	19	5 41 12	♋	9	34
Saturday	8	Robert Grosshead	Arctur sets 8.25.	6	20	5 40 12	♋	10	22
41) 18th Sunday after Trinity.				Day's length, 11 h. 20 m.					
Sunday	9	Dio. Areopagus	☾ Last Quarter 9. 11.34 a. m.	6	22	5 38 12	♋	11	15
Monday	10	Justus Jonas	♌ rises 12.09.	6	24	5 36 13	♋	morn.	
Tuesday	11	Ulrich Zwingli	♌ ☾ ☾	6	25	5 35 13	♋	12	16
Wednesday	12	H. Bullinger	♀ stationary. ♌ ☾ ☾	6	26	5 34 13	♋	1	18
Thursday	13	Elizabeth Frey	♌ ☾ ☾	6	29	5 31 13	♋	2	27
Friday	14	Nicholas Ridley	♀ ☾ ☾ ♀ rises 3.50.	6	30	5 30 14	♋	3	39
Saturday	15	Aurelia	☾ in ♌	6	31	5 29 14	♋	4	59
42) 19th Sunday after Trinity.				Day's length, 10 h. 58 m.					
Sunday	16	Gallus	☀ NEW MOON 16. 5.12 p. m.	6	32	5 28 14	♋	sets.	
Monday	17	Florentine	Rigel rises 10.06.	6	34	5 26 15	♋	6	45
Tuesday	18	St. Luke	♌ ☾ ☾ ♀	6	35	5 25 15	♋	7	28
Wednesday	19	Chr. Schmidt	♌ rises 11.46.	6	36	5 24 15	♋	8	10
Thursday	20	F. Lambert	♀ rises 3.30.	6	38	5 22 15	♋	9	2
Friday	21	Hillarion	♌ rises 1.48.	6	39	5 21 15	♋	9	55
Saturday	22	Hedwig	☾ enters ♋	6	40	5 20 16	♋	10	54
43) 20th Sunday after Trinity.				Day's length, 10 h. 40 m.					
Sunday	23	H. Martyn	☾ First Quarter 22. 12.22 p. m.	6	41	5 19 16	♋	11	51
Monday	24	M. Schlatter	Aldeb. rises 7.35.	6	42	5 18 16	♋	morn.	
Tuesday	25	John Huss	♌ sets 5.36.	6	43	5 17 16	♋	12	8
Wednesday	26	Amandus	♀ rises 3.14.	6	44	5 16 16	♋	1	10
Thursday	27	Erumentius	♀ sets 5.59.	6	45	5 15 16	♋	2	12
Friday	28	Simon & Jude	♍ gr. Hel. Lat. S.	6	46	5 14 16	♋	3	13
Saturday	29	Alfred the Great	☾ in apogee. ☾ in ♌	6	47	5 13 16	♋	4	15
44) 21st Sunday after Trinity.				Day's length, 10 h. 26 m.					
Sunday	30	Jacob Sturm	☀ ♌ ☾ ☾	6	49	5 11 16	♋	5	24
Monday	31	Reformation	☀ FULL MOON 31. 4.07 p. m.	6	50	5 10 16	♋	rises.	

Conjectures of the Weather.

1. 2. fair; 3-5. rain; 6. 7. cloudy; 8-10. fair; 11. 12. rain; 13. 14. gloomy; 15-17. fair; 18-20. changeable; 21-24. rain; 25-27. fair; 28. cloudy; 29-31. moderate.

There are times when God asks nothing of his children except silence, patience, and tears. He lets them go aside, away from interruption, in order to weep until nature is relieved of the heaviest burden; then gives "a season of clear shining that cometh after rain."

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSONS.

FOURTH QUARTER.

Lesson I.—October 2.

The Centurion's Faith.—Matt. 8: 5-13 Memory verses 8-10.

GOLDEN TEXT.—I have not found so great faith, no, not in Israel. Matt. 8: 10.

TOPIC:—The possibilities of faith.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —The Centurion's Faith. Matt. 8: 5-13.
Tu.—Faith described and illustrated. Heb. 11: 1-40.
W.—In whom to have faith. Mark 11: 20-24.
Th.—But one faith. Eph. 4: 1-13.
F. —Fruits of faith. Rom. 5: 1-11.
Sa. —Faith the gift of God. Eph. 2: 1-8.
Su.—Steadfastness in faith. Heb. 10: 22-35.

Lesson II.—October 9.

The Tempest Stilled.—Matt. 8: 18-27. Memory verses 24-27.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Why are ye fearful, O ye of little faith? Matt. 8: 26.

TOPIC:—Christ's power over nature.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —The Tempest stilled. Matt. 8: 18-27.
Tu.—The divided sea. Ex. 14: 16-22.
W. —The divided river. Josh. 3: 7-17.
Th.—The sun standing still. Josh. 10: 8-14.
F. —The heavens closed and opened. 1 Kings 17: 1; 18: 1, 41-46.
Sa. —God's handiwork. Gen. 1: 1-31.
Su.—The elements in His hands. 2 Pet. 3: 1-13.

Lesson III.—October 16.

Power to Forgive Sins.—Matt. 9: 1-8. Memory verses 4-7.

GOLDEN TEXT.—The Son of man hath power on earth to forgive sins. Matt. 9: 6.

TOPIC:—Remission of sins.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —Power to forgive sins. Matt. 9: 1-8.
Tu.—What sin is. 1 John 3: 4-12.
W. —A fountain for sin. Zech. 13: 1-9.
Th.—Christ redeems from sin. Eph. 1: 1-14.
F. —Sin to be confessed. 1 John 1: 1-10.
Sa. —Sin to be avoided. Ps. 4: 1-8.
Su.—Sin's consequences. Rom. 6: 23; Gal. 3: 19-21.

Lesson IV.—October 23.

Three Miracles.—Matt. 9: 18-31. Memory verses 23-26.

GOLDEN TEXT.—According to your faith be it unto you. Matt. 9: 29.

TOPIC:—Power over disease and death.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —Three Miracles. Matt. 9: 18-31.
Tu.—The nobleman's son cured. John 4: 46-54.
W. —Devil cast out. Mark 9: 14-29.
Th.—Centurion's son healed. Matt. 8: 5-13.
F. —Lepers cleansed. Luke 17: 11-19.
Sa. —Jairus' daughter healed. Luke 8: 49-56.
Su.—Resurrection of Lazarus. John 11: 32-45.

Lesson V.—October 30.

The Harvest and the Laborers.—Matt. 9: 35-38 and 10: 1-8. Memory verses 36-38.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Freely ye have received, freely give Matt. 10: 8.

TOPIC:—The divine commission.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —The Harvest and the Laborers. Matt. 9: 35-38; and 10: 1-8.
Tu.—The lame man healed. Acts 3: 1-13.
W. —Miracles wrought by Stephen. Acts 6: 8-15.
Th.—Philip at Samaria. Acts 8: 5-13.
F. —Paul and Elymas. Acts 13: 1-13.
Sa. —Paul restores an impotent man. Acts 14: 8-17.
Su.—Reason for rejoicing. Luke 10: 17-24.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS

1. Landseer died 1873.
2. Andre executed 1780.
3. Samuel Adams died 1803.
4. Offenbach died 1880.
5. Thames battle 1813.
6. Jenny Lind born 1820.
7. England proclaimed peace with U.S. 1783.
8. John Hancock died 1793.
9. Chicago fire 1871.
10. Great hurricane 1780.
11. Bahamas discovered 1492.
12. Dr. J. G. Holland died 1881.
13. William Penn born 1644.
14. Hastings battle 1066.
15. Panic of 1857.
16. John Brown's raid 1859.
17. Saratogo battle 1777.
18. Ether discovered 1540.
19. Cornwallis surrendered 1781.
20. Lydia Maria Child died 1880.
21. Trafalgar battle 1805.
22. Edict Nantes revoked 1685.
23. Penn landed in Pennsylvania 1682.
24. Daniel Webster died 1852.
25. Charge Light Brigade 1854.
26. Chaucer died 1400.
27. Cuba discovered 1492.
28. Harvard College founded 1636.
29. Metz surrendered 1870.
30. Gambetta born 1838.
31. All Hallow E'en.

TOBACCO IN PRISON.—New York State spends \$20,000 to supply its prisons with tobacco. And this tobacco just feeds the fires of appetite for liquor, so that when the convicts come out they go at once for whisky, and there is no salvation from their old habits.

IMPAIRS GROWTH.—"The effects of tobacco," says Dr. Richardson, "often severe even upon those who have attained to manhood, are especially injurious to the young who are still in the stage of adolescence. In them it causes impairment of growth, premature manhood, and physical prostration."

MORAL RIGHT.—Has a Christian pastor the moral right so to steep his person and his clothes in the rank odors of tobacco, that his presence in the sick-room or in the homes of his parishioners is offensive and unwholesome?

11th Month.

NOVEMBER, 1887.

30 Days.

WEEK DAYS.	DATE.	ANNIVERSARY AND NAME DAYS.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND MOON'S PHASES.	SUN		Ck	SLOW	MOON'S SIGNS.	MOON RISES & SETS.	
				RISES	SETS.				H.	M.
Tuesday	1	All Saints	♀ rises 3.03.	6 51	5 9	16			6	27
Wednesday	2	Victorine	Orion rises 8.50.	6 52	5 8	16			7	0
Thursday	3	Pirmin	♂ rises 10.49.	6 53	5 7	16			7	40
Friday	4	J. A. Bengel	Sirius rises 10.57.	6 54	5 6	16			8	25
Saturday	5	Hans Egede	♂ rises 1.30.	6 55	5 5	16			9	24
45) 22d Sunday after Trinity.				Day's length, 10 h. 10 m.						
Sunday	6	Gust. Adolf	♂ stationary.	6 57	5 3	16			10	17
Monday	7	Willibrord	♂ ♀ ☽	6 58	5 2	16			11	15
Tuesday	8	Willihead	8. 11.38 a. m.	6 59	5 1	16			morn.	
Wednesday	9	J. v. Staupitz	♀ rises 2.58.	7 05	5 0	16			12	21
Thursday	10	Martin Luther	♂ ♀ ☽	7 14	59	16			1	23
Friday	11	† Martin Bishop	♀ ♀ ☽	7 24	58	16			2	29
Saturday	12	Livinus	☽ in ♍	7 34	57	16			3	38
46) 23d Sunday after Trinity.				Day's length, 9 h. 54 m.						
Sunday	13	Arcadius	Andromeda south 8.43.	7 44	56	15			4	36
Monday	14	Levin	☽ in perigee. ♀ ♀ ☽	7 54	55	15			5	34
Tuesday	15	John Keppler	15. 2.45 a. m.	7 64	54	15			sets.	
Wednesday	16	Caspar Cruciger	♂ in ♍	7 74	53	15			6	14
Thursday	17	Bernhard	♂ ♀ ☽ inferior.	7 84	52	15			6	52.
Friday	18	Gregory E.	♂ rises 1.19.	7 94	51	15			7	47
Saturday	19	Elizabeth	Formal south 7.09.	7 104	50	14			8	41
47) 24th Sunday after Trinity.				Day's length, 9 h. 40 m.						
Sunday	20	John Williams	♂ gr. Hel. Lat. N.	7 114	49	14			9	40
Monday	21	Columbanus	♂ rises 9.45.	7 124	48	14			10	36
Tuesday	22	Oekolampadius	22. 5.20 a. m.	7 124	48	14			11	35
Wednesday	23	Clement of Rome	♂ ♀ ☽	8 134	47	13			morn.	
Thursday	24	Thanksgiving	♀ rises 2.52.	7 144	46	13			12	48
Friday	25	Catharine	☽ in ♍ 7* south 11.35.	8 154	45	13			1	32
Saturday	26	Conrad	☽ in apogee.	7 164	44	13			2	30
48) 1st Sunday in Advent.				Day's length, 9 h. 28 m.						
Sunday	27	Marg. Blaarer	Rigel rises 6.25.	7 164	44	12			3	46
Monday	28	Alex. Roussel	♂ rises 1.07.	7 174	43	12			4	45
Tuesday	29	Saturninus	♂ rises 9.12.	7 184	42	12			5	40
Wednesday	30	Andrew	30. 9.57 a. m.	7 194	41	11			rises.	

Conjectures of the Weather.

1. changeable; 2-4. rain; 5-7. fair; 8-11. cold; 12-15. rain and snow; 16-18. fair; 19-21. clear; 22. 23. rain; 24-26. pleasant; 27. 28. variable and snow; 29. 30. windy and cold.

A PERFECT faith would lift us absolutely above fear. It is in the cracks, crannies and gulfy faults of our belief, the gaps that are not faith, that the snow of apprehension settles and the ice of unkindness forms.

If sorrow should enter heaven, if a sigh could be heard there, or a tear roll down the cheek of a saint in light, it would be for lost opportunities, for the time spent in neglect of God which might have been spent for his glory.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSONS.

FOURTH QUARTER.

Lesson VI.—November 6.

Confessing Christ.—Matt. 10: 32-42. Memory verses 37-39.

* **GOLDEN TEXT.**—Whosoever therefore shall confess me before men, him will I confess also before my Father which is in heaven. Matt. 10: 32.

TOPIC:—A good confession.

Daily Bible Readings.

- M. —Confessing Christ. Matt. 10: 32-42.
- Tu. —Job's confession. Job 19: 23-29.
- W. —Martha's confession. John 11: 20-27.
- Th. —The Centurion's confession. Matt. 27: 50-54.
- F. —Saul's confession. Acts 9: 1-22.
- Sa. —The Father's recognition. Matt. 17: 1-5.
- Su. —Confession of the redeemed. Rev. 5: 1-14.

Lesson VII.—November 13.

Christ's Witness to John.—Matt. 11: 2-15. Memory verses 2-6.

GOLDEN TEXT.—He was a burning and a shining light. John 5: 35.

TOPIC:—Christ owning His witnesses.

Daily Bible Readings.

- M. —Christ's witness to John. Matt. 11: 2-15.
- Tu. —Christ's witness to Nathaniel. John 1: 43-51.
- W. —Christ's witness to the good Samaritan. Luke 10: 25-37.
- Th. —Christ's witness to Mary. Luke 10: 38-42.
- F. —Christ's witness to His disciples. John 17: 5-16.
- Sa. —Christ's witness to woman at the feast. Mark 14: 3, 9.
- Su. —Christ's witness to the finally faithful. Matt. 25: 31-40.

Lesson VIII.—November 20.

Judgment and Mercy. — Matt. 11: 20-30. Memory verses 27-30.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Matt. 11: 28.

TOPIC:—Death and life.

Daily Bible Readings.

- M. —Judgment and Mercy. Matt. 11: 20-30.
- Tu. —The judgment on Sodom. Gen. 19: 1-25.
- W. —The judgment on Lyre. Isa. 23: 1-18.
- Th. —The judgment of the wicked. Matt. 25: 41-46.
- F. —Offer of mercy. Ezek. 33: 10-16.
- Sa. —A call to repentance. Isa. 55: 1-13.
- Su. —Christ's comforting words. John 14: 1-27.

Lesson IX.—November 27.

Jesus and the Sabbath. — Matt. 12: 1-14. Memory verses 10-13.

GOLDEN TEXT.—It is lawful to do well on the Sabbath days. Matt. 12: 12.

TOPIC:—The Sabbath made for man.

Daily Bible Readings.

- M. —Jesus and the Sabbath. Matt. 12: 1-14.
- Tu. —The Sabbath instituted. Gen. 2: 1-3.
- W. —Sabbath to be kept holy. Ex. 20: 8-11; Deut. 5: 12-15.
- Th. —A type of heavenly rest. Heb. 4: 1-11.
- F. —Christ the Lord of the Sabbath. Mark 2: 23-28.
- Sa. —Punishment for profaning the Sabbath. Jer. 17: 19-27.
- Su. —Blessings for keeping the Sabbath. Isa. 56: 1-8.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.

1. Earthquake at Lisbon 1755.
2. President Polk born 1797.
3. Hohenlinden battle 1800.
4. George Peabody died 1869.
5. Inkerman battle 1854.
6. Cardinal Antonelli died 1876.
7. Tippecanoe battle 1811.
8. John Milton died 1674.
9. Boston fire 1872.
10. Oliver Goldsmith born 1728.
11. Martin Luther born 1483.
12. Grand Trunk Railroad opened 1856.
13. Rossini died 1868.
14. Mozart born 1719.
15. Kelper died 1630.
16. Sherman started for the sea 1864.
17. Suez Canal opened 1868.
18. John Bright born 1811.
19. President Garfield born 1831.
20. Pensacola battle 1814.
21. Chloroform used 1847.
22. Vice-President Wilson died 1875.
23. President Pierce born 1804.
24. Huron lost 1878.
25. Tasmania discovered 1642.
26. Dr. James Black died 1799.
27. Hoosac Tunnel opened 1873.
28. Washington Irving born 1859.
29. Horace Greeley died 1872.
30. Franklin battle 1864.

EXAMPLE.—The daily examples of the rich, the gifted, the honored, the refined, and the good—for some good men smoke—are telling with fearful power upon the rising generation. Lads of all ages, and of all standings in life, look to such for example. They smoke, never dreaming what an enemy to their constitutions they are putting into their mouths.

EFFECTIVE TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—The statement is made by the keeper of the Morgue in New York city, that four-fifths of the five thousand bodies that reach the city dead-house every year, are sent there by drunkenness. Nor do they all come from the lower classes; scions of honorable stock have been found there too often, for alcohol is as merciless a leveller as death itself.

MODERATION.—Sir, Henry Thompson, an eminent English physician, says: "I have no hesitation in attributing a large portion of the most painful and dangerous maladies which come under my notice as well as those which every medical man has to treat, to the ordinary and daily use of fermented drinks taken 'moderately.'"





WHAT LICENSE DOES.—Every license to sell liquor as a common beverage, gives a legal right to him who holds it to injure his fellow-men; to impose heavy burdens on society, and to hinder the progress of the church.

So **TEACH** us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.

12th Month.

DECEMBER, 1887.

31 Days.

WEEK DAYS.	DATE.	ANNIVERSARY AND NAME DAYS.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND MOON'S PHASES.	SUN		CLOCK SLOW	MOON'S SIGNS.	MOON RISES & SETS.	
				H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Thursday	1	Eligius	♀ rises 3.08.	7	19	4	41	11	6 16
Friday	2	John Ruysbroek	♀ gr. dist. west.	7	20	4	40	10	7 23
Saturday	3	J. Walter d. 1818	♂ ó 2½	7	20	4	40	10	8 37
49) 2d Sunday in Advent.				Day's length, 9 h. 20 m.					
Sunday	4	G. v. Zuetphen	♂ ó 2 Sirius rises 8.54.	7	21	4	39	10	9 45
Monday	5	Nicolaus	2½ rises 3.22.	7	21	4	39	9	10 47
Tuesday	6	Crispina	♂ rises 8.32.	7	22	4	38	9	11 52
Wednesday	7	Ph. Fr. Hiller	 Last Quarter 7. 9.47 p. m.	7	22	4	38	8	morn.
Thursday	8	Fr. Ad. Lampe	♂ rises 12.56.	7	23	4	37	8	12 57
Friday	9	Benj. Schmolck	♂ ó 2 ♀ in ♍	7	24	4	36	7	2 5
Saturday	10	Paul Eber	♀ ó 2 Orion rises 6.09.	7	24	4	36	7	3 13
50) 3d Sunday in Advent.				Day's length, 9 h. 12 m.					
Sunday	11	H. v. Zuetphen	Formal sets 9.45.	7	25	4	35	7	4 18
Monday	12	Vicelin	♂ in perigee.	7	25	4	35	6	5 19
Tuesday	13	Berthold	♀ rises 3.19.	7	26	4	34	6	6 23
Wednesday	14	Ember Day	 NEW MOON 14. 1.58 a. m.	7	26	4	34	5	sets.
Thursday	15	Ignatius	2½ rises 2.51.	7	26	4	34	5	6 12
Friday	16	Adelheid	♂ rises 12.43.	7	26	4	34	4	7 0
Saturday	17	Sturmi	Arietis south 8.20.	7	27	4	33	4	7 59
51) 4th Sunday in Advent.				Day's length, 9 h. 6 m.					
Sunday	18	Seckendorf	♂ rises 7.42.	7	27	4	33	3	8 57
Monday	19	Abraham	♀ rises 3.35.	7	27	4	33	3	9 59
Tuesday	20	Clemens of Alex.	2½ rises 2.34.	7	27	4	33	2	10 58
Wednesday	21	Thomas	 enters ♊. Shortest day. Winter begins.	7	28	4	32	2	11 56
Thursday	22	Hugo McKeil	First Quarter 22. 1.38 a. m.	7	27	4	33	1	morn.
Friday	23	Anna du. Bourg	♂ in apogee.	7	27	4	33	1	12 40
Saturday	24	Holy Eve	♀ in ♊	7	27	4	33	1	1 14
52) Christmas.				Day's length, 9 h. 6 m.					
Sunday	25	Christmas	♂ in Aphelion.	7	27	4	33	Fast	2 6
Monday	26	Stephen	♀ rises 3.41.	7	26	4	34	Fast	3 4
Tuesday	27	John Evang.	♂ rises 7.0.	7	26	4	34	1	4 12
Wednesday	28	Innocents	♂ in ♊ ♀ rises 12.18.	7	26	4	34	2	5 24
Thursday	29	David	Altair sets 7.35.	7	25	4	35	2	6 20
Friday	30	Jonathan	 FULL MOON 30. 2.51 a. m.	7	25	4	35	3	rises.
Saturday	31	Sylvester	♂ in perigee. ♂ ó 2	7	25	4	35	3	6 14

Conjectures of the Weather.

1-3. fair; 4. 5. mild; 6-8. fair; 9. 10. sleety; 11-14. mild and fair; 15-17. cloudy; 18-20. clear; 21. 22. cold; 23. 24. fair; 25. 26. variable; 27. 28. snow; 29. fair; 30. 31. snow.

THE BIBLE is a book worth all other books which were ever printed.

Patrick Henry.

THERE is no book upon which we can rest in a dying moment but the Bible.

Selden.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSONS.

FOURTH QUARTER.

Lesson X.—December 4.

Parable of the Sower.—Matt. 13: 1-9. Memory verses 3-9.

GOLDEN TEXT.—The seed is the word of God. Luke 8: 11.

TOPIC:—The sower and the seed.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —Parable of the sower. Matt. 13: 1-9.
 Tu. —Sowers and reapers. John 4: 35-38.
 W. —Sowing what we reap. Gal. 6: 1-9.
 Th. —Reaping according to the sowing. 2 Cor. 9: 1-11.
 F. —The harvest certain although delayed. Eccl. 11: 1-9.
 Sa. —Sowing in tears, reaping in joy. Ps. 126: 1-6.
 Su. —Parable of the sower explained. Matt. 13: 18-23.

Lesson XI.—December 11.

Parable of the Tares.—Matt. 13: 24-30. Memory verses 27-30.

GOLDEN TEXT.—The harvest is the end of the world; and the reapers are the angels. Matt. 13: 39.

TOPIC:—The danger of evil seed.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —Parable of the Tares. Matt. 13: 24-30.
 Tu. —The parable explained. Matt. 13: 36-43.
 W. —Sowing in darkness. Job 24: 13-17.
 Th. —Enticed to sow tares. Prov. 1: 10-19.
 F. —How to avoid tares. Eph. 5: 1-21.
 Sa. —No tares in heaven. Gal. 5: 13-21.
 Su. —Fruits of good seed. Gal. 5: 22-26.

Lesson XII.—December 18.

Other Parables.—Matt. 13: 31-33 and 44-52. Memory verses 44-46.

GOLDEN TEXT.—So shall it be at the end of the world: the angels shall come forth, and sever the wicked from among the just. Matt. 13: 49.

TOPIC:—The kingdom of heaven.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —Other parables. Matt. 13: 31-33 and 44-52.
 Tu. —The little stone. Dan. 2: 34-45.
 W. —The increased kingdom. Isa. 9: 1-7.
 Th. —The running waters. Ezek. 47: 1-12.
 F. —The leaven. Matt. 13: 33-35.
 Sa. —The fisherman's net. Matt. 13: 47-52.
 Su. —The incomparableness of wisdom. Job. 28: 12-28.

Lesson XIII.—December 25.

Review; or, Lesson selected by the school.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Luke 1: 68.

TOPIC:—The kingdom of heaven at hand.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —Lessons I and II.
 Tu. —Lessons III and IV.
 W. —Lesson V.
 Th. —Lessons VI and VII.
 F. —Lessons VIII and IX.
 Sa. —Lessons X and XI.
 Su. —Lesson XII.

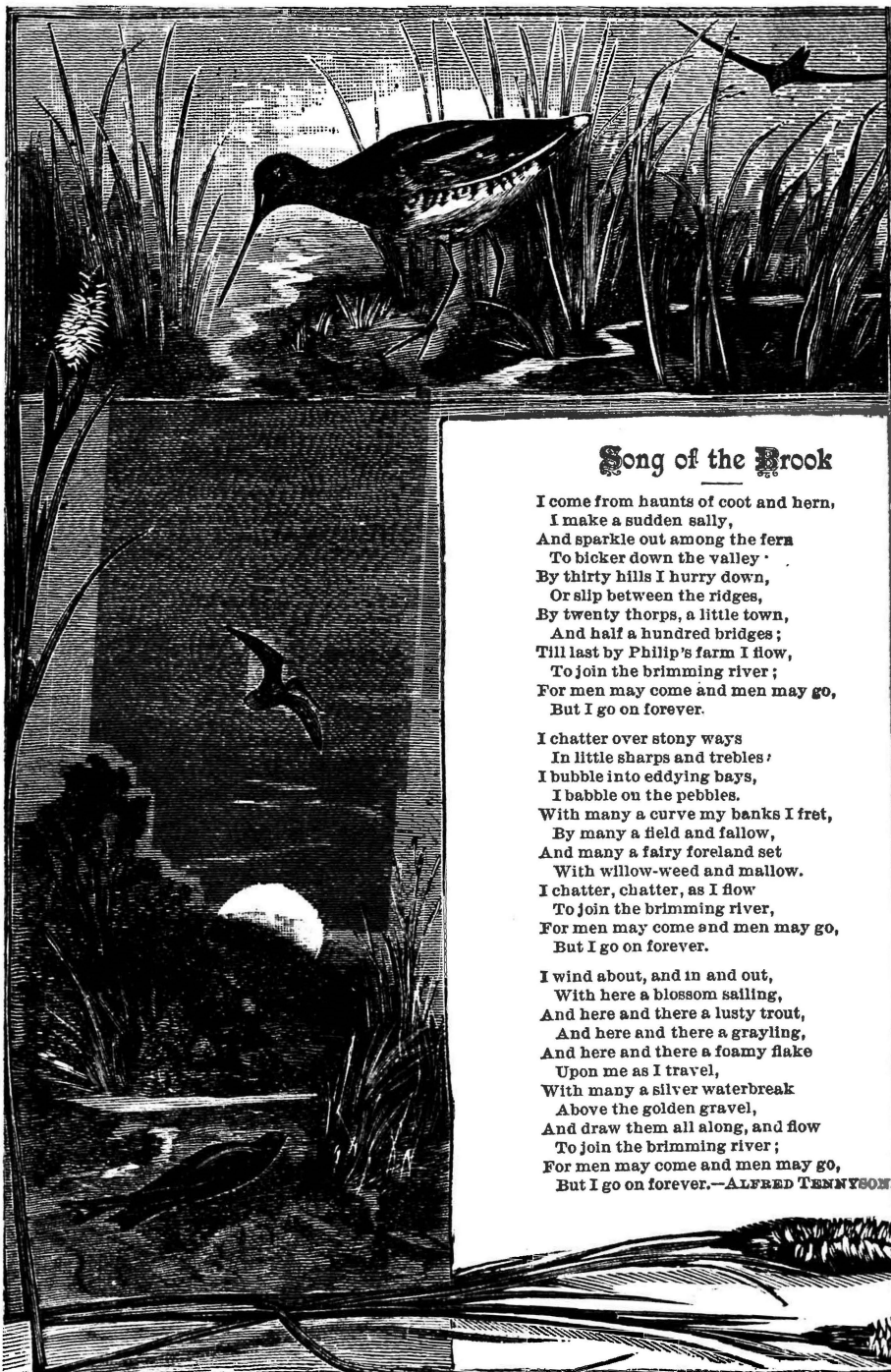
CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.

1. George Henry Lewes died 1879.
2. Austerlitz battle 1805.
3. Madrid captured 1808.
4. Thomas Carlyle born 1795.
5. Alexander Dumas died 1870.
6. American gold coinage begun 1792.
7. First Railroad in Germany 1835.
8. Eli whitney born 1765.
9. Vatican Council 1869.
10. Plevna captured 1877.
11. James II. fled 1688.
12. Edwin Forest died 1872.
13. Fredericksburg battle 1862.
14. Washington died 1799.
15. General Wayne died 1796.
16. Boston Tea Party 1773.
17. Boliver died 1830.
18. American slavery abolished 1865.
19. Bayard Taylor died 1879.
20. South Carolina seceded 1860.
21. Savannah taken 1864.
22. George Eliot died 1881.
23. Washington resigned as commander 1783.
24. Treaty of Ghent 1814.
25. Christmas Day.
26. Trenton battle 1776.
27. Sir. F. Drake died 1595.
28. Macauley died 1859.
29. Gladstone born 1809.
30. Epes Sargent died 1881.
31. Beaconsfield born 1805.

OPINIONS OF SCIENCE. The Quarterly Journal of Science says, "Let it be clearly understood that the temporary stimulus and soothing power of tobacco are gained by destroying vital force, and that the drug contains nothing of use to the tissues of a healthy life. Nor is the poison easily expelled from the system; it remains sometimes years after persons have ceased to use the weed. Indeed, nicotine has been detected in the tissues of the lungs and liver after death."

BEER AND LAND.—It appears from the census that the average value of farm land in the United States is about \$27 per acre. Every five-cent drink of liquor represents nine square yards of land of average quality; and a man taking three glasses a day swallows the value of a square acre of land every six months. A man who spends ten cents a day for beer would have at the end of ten years twenty-seven empty barrels to show for it; while another saving up the same daily sum would have at the end of the ten years enough to buy a comfortable home, to say nothing of the difference in the health and thrift and moral character of the men resulting from their different habits.

COST.—It costs many persons more for their smoke than for their food. Something like \$200,000,000, we think, are spent yearly in this country for tobacco. It is more than five times the cost of maintaining all the churches.



Song of the Brook

I come from haunts of coot and hern,
I make a sudden sally,
And sparkle out among the ferns
To bicker down the valley;
By thirty hills I hurry down,
Or slip between the ridges,
By twenty thorps, a little town,
And half a hundred bridges;
Till last by Philip's farm I flow,
To join the brimming river;
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on forever.

I chatter over stony ways
In little sharps and trebles;
I bubble into eddying bays,
I babble on the pebbles.
With many a curve my banks I fret,
By many a field and fallow,
And many a fairy foreland set
With willow-weed and mallow.
I chatter, chatter, as I flow
To join the brimming river,
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on forever.

I wind about, and in and out,
With here a blossom sailing,
And here and there a lusty trout,
And here and there a grayling,
And here and there a foamy flake
Upon me as I travel,
With many a silver waterbreak
Above the golden gravel,
And draw them all along, and flow
To join the brimming river;
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on forever.—ALFRED TENNYSON

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POSTAGE TO CANADA AND BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN STATES, 2 cents per ounce, must be prepaid; otherwise, 6 cents.

POSTAGE RATES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—To the following countries and colonies, which, with the United States and Canada, comprise the Universal Postal Union, the rates of postage are as follows:—Letters, per 15 grams ($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, prepayment optional, 5 cents; Postal Cards, each, 2 cents; Newspapers and other printed matter, per 2 ounces, 1 cent; Commercial papers: First 10 ounces or fraction thereof, 5 cents; every additional 2 ounces, 1 cent; Sample of merchandise: First 4 ounces, 2 cents; every additional 2 ounces, 1 cent; Registration fee on letters or other articles, 10 cents (*All correspondence other than letters must be prepaid at least partially*): Argentine Republic; Austria-Hungary, including the Principality of Lichtenstein; Bahamas; Barbadoes, W. I.; Belgium; Ber-

mudas; Brazil; British Colonies on West Coast of Africa (Gold Coast, Lagos, Senegambia and Sierre Leone); British Colonies in West Indies, *viz.*: Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher, and the Virgin Isles; British Colonies in West Indies, *viz.*: Grenada, St. Lucia, Tobago, and Turks Islands; British Guiana; British Honduras, British India; Hindoostan and British Burmah (Aracan, Pegu, and Tenasserim), and the Indian Postal Establishments of Aden, Muscat, Persian Gulf, Guadur and Mandalay; Principality of Bulgaria; Ceylon; Chili; U.S. of Colombia; Costa Rica; Danish Colonies of St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John; Denmark, including Iceland and the Faroe Islands; Republic of Dominica; Ecuador; Egypt, including Nubia and Soudan; Falkland Islands; France, including Algeria, the Principality of Monaco, and French post-office establishments at Tunis, Tangier (Morocco), and at Shanghai (China), Cambodia and Tonquin; French Colonies—1. In Asia: French establishments in India (Chandernagorie, Karikal, Mahé, Pondicherry and Yanam), and in Cochinchina (Saigon, Mytho, Bien-Hoa, Poulo-Condor, Vinh-Long, Hatien Tschandok). 2. In Africa: Senegal and dependencies (Goree, St. Louis, Bakel, Dagana, Mayotte and Nossi-bé, Gaboon, including Grand Bassam and Assinie, Reunion (Bourbon), St. Marie and Tamatave, Madagascar. 3. In America: French Guiana, Guadeloupe and dependencies (Désirade or Deseada, Les Saintes, Marie Galante; and the north portion of St. Martin), Martinique, St. Pierre and Miquelon. 4. In Oceanica: New Caledonia, Tahiti, Marquesas Islands, Isle of Pines, Loyalty Islands, the Archipelagoes of Gambier, Toubouai and Tuamotou (Low Islands); Germany, including the Islands of Heligoland; Great Britain and Ireland, including Gibraltar, Malta, the dependencies of Malta (Gozzo, Comino and Cominotto), and the Island of Cyprus; Greece, including the Ionian Isles; Greenland; Guatemala; Hayti; Hawaii; Republic of Honduras, including Bay Islands; Hong Kong and the post-offices maintained by Hong Kong at Kiung-Chow, Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Goochow, Ningpo, Shanghai and Hankow (China); Italy, including the Republic of San Marino, and the Italian offices of Tunis and Tripoli in Barbary; Jamaica; Japan and Japanese post-offices at Shanghai (China), and at Nusam-po, Genzanshin and Jinsen (Corea); Labuan; Liberia; Luxemburg; Mauritius and dependencies (the Amirante Islands, the Seychelles and Rodrigues); Mexico; Montenegro; Netherlands; Netherlands Colonies—1. In Asia: Borneo, Sumatra, Java (Batavia), Billiton, Celebes (Macassar), Madura, the Archipelagoes of Banca and Rhio (Riouw), Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Flores, the S. W. portion of Timor, and the Moluccas. 2. In Oceanica: The N. W. portion of New Guinea (Papua). 3. In America: Netherland Guiana (Surinam), Curaçoa, Aruba, Bonaire, part of St. Martin, St.

Eustatius and Saba; Newfoundland; Nicaragua; Norway; Paraguay; Persia; Peru; Portugal, including the Island of Madeira and the Azores; Portuguese Colonies—1. In Asia: Goa, Damao, Diu, Macao, and part of Timor. 2. In Africa: Cape Verde, Rissao, Cacheo, Islands of St. Thome and Prince's, Ajuda, Mozambique, and the Province of Angola; Roumania (Moldavia and Wallachia); Russia, including the Grand Duchy of Finland; Salvador; Servia; Spain, including the Balearic Isles, the Canary Islands, the Spanish possessions on the north coast of Africa (Ceuta, Penon de la Gomera, Alhucemas, Melilla, and the Chaffarine Islands), the Republic of Andorra, and the postal establishments of Spain on the west coast of Morocco (Tangier, Tetuan, Larrache, Rabat, Mazagan, Casablanca, Safi and Mogadore); Spanish Colonies—1. In Africa: Islands of Fernando Po, Annobon and Corisco. 2. In America: Cuba and Porto Roco. 3. In Oceanica: The Archipelagoes of the Mariana (Ladrone), and the Caroline Islands. 4. In Asia: The Philippine Archipelago (Luzon with Manilla, Mindanao, Palawan, Panay, Amar, etc.); Straits Settlements (Singapore, Penang and Malacca); St. Vincent, W. I.; Sweden; Switzerland; Trinidad, W. I.; Turkey (European and Asiatic); Uruguay; Venezuela.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Printed matter other than books received in the mails from abroad under the provisions of postal treaties or conventions is free from customs duties.

Dutiable books forwarded to the United States from the Postal Union, are delivered to addresses at post-offices of destination upon payment of the duties levied thereon. (See sections 1133-1135, pp. 280, 281, Postal Laws and Regulations, 1879, and Postmaster-general's Order of September 17, 1879, page 8, October Guide, 1879.)

Customs duties collected by postmasters on dutiable books must be remitted to collectors of customs in lawful money of the United States. See Postmaster-general's Order of January 17, 1882, February, 1882, Guide.)

The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed collectors of customs as follows: "Hereafter all books of whatever value, imported under the Act, will be treated as dutiable at twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*. The provision for books will be held to include such as are bound in stiff covers, and also such as are usually so bound. The provision for printed matter embraces magazines, periodicals, etc., in pamphlet form, newspapers, and other similar matter, photographs, and music—the expression 'printed matter' being defined by the statute as including the reproduction on paper by any process, except that

of handwriting, of any words, letters, characters, figures, or images, or of any combination thereof not having the character of actual and personal correspondence."

POSTAL MONEY-ORDERS.

The limit of a single money-order is one hundred dollars, instead of fifty, as formerly. The fees charged are as follows:

	CENTS.
For orders not exceeding \$10.....	8
For orders from \$10 to \$15.....	10
For orders from \$15 to \$30.....	15
For orders from \$30 to \$40.....	20
For orders from \$40 to \$50.....	25
For orders from \$50 to \$60.....	30
For orders from \$60 to \$70.....	35
For orders from \$70 to \$80.....	40
For orders from \$80 to \$100.....	45

To Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, Portugal, Canada, Newfoundland, Italy, Algeria, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, New Zealand, Jamaica: Fees, for not exceeding \$10, 15 cents; \$10 to \$20, 30 cents; \$20 to \$30, 45 cents; \$30 to \$40, 60 cents; \$40 to \$50, 75 cents. To Great Britain and Ireland, and adjacent islands: Fees, for not exceeding \$10, 25 cents; \$10 to \$20, 50 cents; \$20 to \$30, 70 cents; \$30 to \$40, 85 cents; \$40 to \$50, \$1. To British India: Fees, for sums not exceeding \$10, 30 cents; not exceeding \$20, 70 cents; not exceeding \$30, \$1; not exceeding \$40, \$1.25; not exceeding \$50, \$1.50.

The public are strictly cautioned:

To take all means to prevent the loss of a money-order.

Never to send the order in the same letter with the information required on payment thereof.

To be careful on taking out a money-order to state correctly the given name, as well as the surname, of the person in whose favor it is to be drawn.

To see that the name and address of the person taking out the money-order are correctly made known to the person in whose favor it is drawn.

Neglect of these instructions will risk the loss of money, besides leading to delay and trouble in obtaining payment.

Under no circumstances can payment of an order be demanded on the day of its issue.

The postal notes were issued October 1st, 1883, at which date the two-cent postage went into operation.

**BARTHOLDI'S STATUE OF "LIBERTY ENLIGHTENING THE
WORLD," BEDLOE'S ISLAND, NEW YORK HARBOR.**



This fine bronze statue, the gift of the people of France to the people of the United States, was the result of an idea conceived by the sculptor Bartholdi at a social gathering of friends of America, at the house of Laboulaye in 1865. He visited America, and selecting Bedloe's

Island as the site for his proposed work, made the model of his figure of "Liberty Enlightening the World." The grandeur and beauty of the work were at once recognized. Hammered copper was chosen as the material of the statue, from its lightness combined with power of resistance. Four plane surfaces, surrounded by frames, arranged in numbered divisions, were placed on the floor of an immense workshop. Similar frames, corresponding in every way with the former ones, were hung from the ceiling of the shop. Large pieces of the statue were then modeled by sculptors on these frames. The sections reproduced were placed near by in frames one-fourth the size, so that they could be easily studied. The general form was first laid out with wooden beams covered with lath-work. A coating of plaster was next placed over the laths. The forms of the finished portions were then surrounded by boards, cut so as to adapt themselves to the plaster. These were placed one opposite to another, and crossed at top and bottom. The hammerers then approached, and pressed the sheets of copper into the sort of molds the boards formed by hammering with mallets. Sheets of lead were next pressed into the board forms, and the copper was again shaped upon these. Iron braces ran from point to point within the copper sheets. When the pieces were finally completed, they were fastened separately upon the iron beams of the trusswork which supports the whole statue. The core of the trusswork is formed by four great stanchions, bound together by St. Andrew's crosses. From these go out braces to support the surface of the statue. Three bolted braces run from the foot of these stanchions twenty-six feet into the masonry of the pedestal, and are there connected with an iron framework. The right hand of the statue was executed, then sent to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, and was afterward displayed in Madison Square, in New York City.

The head of the statue was executed in 1878, and showed at the Paris University Exposition in that year. The centennial anniversary of the battle of Yorktown, October 24th, 1881, saw the pieces of the framework and the base put in place; the statue was nearly finished in 1883. On June 11th, 1884, President Ferry

stated, at a banquet in Paris, that the French Government had followed with the liveliest interest the progress of the work, accomplished completely outside the range of its influence, and would do its part by transporting it to New York on a State vessel, under the official banner of France. On July 4th, 1884, the statue was officially delivered to the United States Minister, with appropriate ceremonies. On January 1st, 1885, after having been visited by upward of 300,000 persons, it was taken down, its pieces numbered, packed with great care, and transported to Rouen, where they were placed on board the State transport-ship *Isère*. The *Isère* sailed from Rouen on May 30th, and arrived safely in New York harbor on June 17th, 1885. Its reception was most enthusiastic. The cost of the statue was met by a general subscription throughout France. In this country, Congress, on February 22d, 1877, voted to accept the gift of France, and set apart Fort Wood, on Bedloe's Island, a granite star-shaped work, begun in 1814, as the site. A Committee was formed to raise money to erect the necessary pedestal, but the contributions came in slowly, until the New York *World* devoted its columns to rousing the enthusiasm of the country. The pedestal was designed by Richard M. Hunt, and erected under the supervision of General Charles P. Stone, as Engineer-in-chief. A béton base 91 feet square at the bottom, and 67 feet square at the height of 52 feet 10 inches, was first laid, and on this the pedestal of solid granite is to rise 89 feet above the béton base. It will then be ready to receive the colossal statue, which is 151 feet high.

It is estimated that, of the \$390,000 that will have been expended before the statue is finally placed in position, the pedestal alone will have cost \$250,000, the interior bracings and structure \$15,000, and the placing it in position, \$25,000. This will make total cost of statue, pedestal and erection about \$650,000, or over half a million. The pedestal is a truncated cone, with galleries on each side supported by Ionic columns. The top of the torch will then be 305 feet 11 inches above low water, 21 feet higher than Trinity Church spire, and 23 feet higher than the towers of the Brooklyn Bridge. Some approximate idea of the size of the statue may be gained

when it is stated that the forefinger is nearly 7 feet long, and is over 4 feet in circumference at the second joint. The nail measures 9 by 6 inches, the head is 16 feet high, and the eye is nearly 2 feet wide. Three feet and over is the length of the nose; forty persons can find room inside the head, and twelve in the torch held by the hand.

In connection with this article we give the portrait of M. Bartholdi, the sculptor of this grand statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World." He is well known in the United States, having paid us a personal visit some ten years ago; and his bronze statue of Lafayette adorns Union Square, in New York city. M. Bartholdi is fifty years old, and was born at Colmar. He was a pupil of Ary Scheffer, was decorated in 1865, and promoted officer in 1882. His colossal "Lion of Belfort" is almost as well known as his "Liberty." Several monuments at Colmar are from his chisel, and amongst his more prominent statues exhibited within the past few years are those of Champollion (1875), and Gribcauval (1878).

This statue is greater than the Colossus of Rhodes, which was one of the seven wonders of the world. Three centuries before the birth of Christ, the city of Rhodes, the capital and chief port of the island of that name, was powerful and opulent, though not a very populous city. It was, moreover, the home of a school of art peculiarly its own.

Pliny tells us that in Rhodes there were more than one hundred *colossi*, or statues of gigantic size; but by far the largest was that

which stood at the harbor-mouth—a statue of Helios, the Sun-God. This statue was of brass, and was one hundred and five feet high. It cost the enormous sum of three hundred talents, or not much less than three hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

At that time the value of money was so much greater than it is now, that it would be



Frederic Auguste Bartholdi.

no exaggeration to say that the Rhodians spent what would be equivalent in our time to four million dollars on this statue. It was twelve years in building. The first artist, having spent all the money given him for the work before it was one-third completed, committed suicide, in despair, and the statue was completed by another.

It did not stand long. About 224 B. C.—though some historians give much earlier dates for the building and the destruction of

the Colossus—it was thrown down by an earthquake. It had excited the admiration of travelers for only fifty-six (some say sixty-six) years.

The Colossus lay on the ground where it fell, *nine hundred years*, and was then sold to a Hebrew speculator. Hundreds of camels were required to drag away the old metal. It has been estimated that the weight of the brass taken away at the time of this sale, in the seventh century of the Christian era, was seven hundred thousand pounds.

Let us hope that a less inglorious fate awaits the statue of "Liberty." Engineering science is much further advanced now than it was two thousand years ago, and it is the opinion of men competent to decide the point, that the statue will be able to withstand the fiercest gales that rage. Certainly extraordinary care is being taken to make the foundation upon which it will stand strong enough to stand forever.

THE RED GLOW IN THE SKY.

It will be remembered by many how great an interest was excited over the whole world about three years ago by the appearance at sunset and sunrise of beautiful glows above the sun. These glows were prominent in scientific discussions for more than a year, and their origin has never been fully decided upon. Some think that they are a simple intensification of the ordinary twilight phenomenon, caused by the presence of moisture to a greater height than usual in the atmosphere. Others have thought that, since the glows first became prominent after the great eruption of Krakatba, they must have been caused by the immense quantities of ashes ejected into the atmosphere at that time. The interest in this special phenomenon was in part transferred during the past year to the whitish glare about the sun, which could easily be observed when the sun was partly hidden by clouds, or by standing behind the vertical edge of a wall and allowing the glare to appear beyond the sun, the sun itself being hidden by the wall. Careful observations of this glare have been made by observers in Europe, and while there seemed to be some connection with the previous glow, this could not be satisfactorily

established. The astromomers have been somewhat troubled by this glare, as it interfered with the more delicate observations. Inquiry at the Naval Observatory has developed the fact that this unpleasant glare has largely disappeared within a month, and that seeing is much better.

Another interesting fact that must have been noted by many, and that is the beginning again of the sun's glows. Last Monday night (August 17th, '85), at 7:30, the western sky presented a very fine spectacle. There was a brilliant orange color extending to 45° above the horizon, and through this there were three streaks of clear blue running upward from the sun. The first glow died away in fifteen minutes, and was followed later by a secondary rose-color, which lasted until after 8:30. On Tuesday night the same first glow was seen at 7:23, with its streaks, and in addition there were the corpuscular rays in the east, lasting for five minutes from 7:25. This first glow faded at 7:30, and was followed by a light second glow.

This second appearance, occurring so near the anniversary of the first, is of great importance. If it is a renewal of the first phenomenon, it will be plain that the Krakatba explosion has been wrongly assigned as a cause. If, however, this is the last stage of the original phenomenon which appeared secondarily in the glares already mentioned, then it will be very interesting to observe the gradual disappearance. If there are ashes in the atmosphere, and if they are now working down, then there ought to be some signs of them in the rainfall. Observations would be valuable at any point in the country in order to ascertain whether the meteorological conditions affect the phenomenon. Simple observations may be made of the time of beginning of the first and second glows and the time of last disappearance. The glare, if any, about the sun and the haze over the moon should also be noticed.

Scientists, by these observations, hope to advance their knowledge largely of this appearance, even though a final solution may not be attained.

A FEW oyster shells, mixed with the coal used for a furnace or large stove, will effectually prevent the accumulation of clinkers.

THE BOATMAN'S SONG.

Fly, fly, my bark, across the sea;
 The sun is on the wane,
 The last beam lingers mistfully
 Upon the steeple vane;
 The reapers are leaving the fields of grain,
 And a face is pressed on the window pane.
 Fly, fly, my bark, across the sea;
 Dim shadows veil the strand,
 And twilight hues glide lazily
 Across the sea and sand;
 But I see a form in the door-way stand,
 And looking this way with a shading hand.
 Fly, fly, my bark, across the sea;
 Leave wind, and wave, and roar;
 The time has come for you and me
 To lay aside the oar.
 There is rest for thee on the starlit shore,
 And a kiss for me at the open door.

—Clarence T. Urmy.

RECTIFICATION OF TIME.

As THE recent change in time has awakened some inquiry on this subject, the following facts may be of interest: Julius Cæsar rectified the calendar 46 B.C., and, by means of the calculations of his astronomer, made the year of its present length. This, however, is said to be really eleven minutes too much, and by the time Pope Gregory XIII came into power the surplus had reached eleven days. The Pope had sufficient influence to set aside Cæsar's method, and the new calendar was accepted at once in Italy, Spain and Portugal. It gradually came into favor in France and Germany, and both Denmark and Sweden adopted it in 1700. In England popular prejudice opposed the Gregorian method until, in 1751, an Act of Parliament legalized the change, and this gave use to the terms "old style" and "new style." Ridiculous as it may seem, whenever riots occurred at that time, for whatever cause, this change was made a basis of a complaint by those who did not understand a word upon the subject. Hogarth, in his picture of the election riot, represents a man drunk in the gutter, while near by lies his banner, inscribed: "Give us back our eleven days." This shows how readily politicians, even then, turned everything to an account. The recent change is only a more perfect attainment of a uniform standard.

To Ascertain the Length of the Day and Night.

AT ANY time of the year add 12 hours to the time of the sun's setting, and from the sum subtract the time of rising for the length of the day. Subtract the time of setting from 12 hours, and to the remainder add the time of rising next morning for the length of the night. These rules are equally true for apparent time.

To Get Correct Time.

WHEN the shadow cast by the sun reaches the noon-mark, set the clock at the time given in calendar pages of this Almanac in the column of "Sun at Noon-mark," and it will be exactly right. If a meridian line is used instead of a noon-mark, the passing the lines by the Sun's centre is the moment for setting the clock. Any skillful surveyor can make a noon-mark or meridian lines of small brass or copper wires. In doing so, he must allow for the variation of the magnetic needle from a true or astronomical north and south line.

True Time.

TWO KINDS of time are used in almanacs—*clock* or *mean-time* in some, and *apparent* or *sun-time* in others. *clock-time* is always *right*, while *sun-time* *varies* every day. People generally suppose that it is twelve o'clock when the sun is due south, or at a properly made noon-mark. But this is a mistake. The sun is seldom on the meridian at *twelve o'clock*. In this Almanac, as in most other almanacs, the time used is *clock-time*. The time when the Sun is on the meridian or at the noon-mark is also given to the nearest second for every day in the year in the fourth column of each calendar page. This affords a ready means of obtaining correct time, and for setting a clock by using a noon-mark, adding or subtracting as the Sun is slow or fast.

Divisions of Time.

A *Solar Day* is measured by the rotation of the earth upon its axis, and is of different lengths, owing to the ellipticity of the earth's orbit and other causes; but a mean solar day, recorded by the time-piece, is twenty-four hours long.

An *Astronomical Day* commences at noon, and is counted from the first to the twenty-fourth hour. A *Civil Day* commences at midnight, and is counted from the first to the twelfth hour, when it is counted again from the first to the twelfth hour. A *Nautical Day* is counted as a Civil Day, but commences, like an Astronomical Day, from noon.

A *Calendar Month* varies from 28 to 31 days. A *Mean Lunar Month* is 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, 2 seconds, and 5.24 thirds.

A *Year* is divided into 365 days.

A *Solar Year*, which is the time occupied by the Sun in passing from one Vernal Equinox to another, consists of 365.24244 solar days, or 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 49.536 seconds.

A *Julian Year* is 365 days. A *Gregorian Year* is 365.2425 days; every fourth year is *Bissextile*, or Leap-Year, and is 366 days. The error of the Gregorian computation amounts only to one day in 3571.4286 years.

THOROUGHLY wetting the hair once or twice a week with a weak solution of salt water, will prevent it falling out.



You or I?

If we could know
Which of us, darling, would be first to go,
Who would be first to breast the swelling tide,
And step alone upon the other side—
If we could know!

If it were you,
Should I walk softly, keeping death in view?
Should I my love to you more oft express?
Or should I grieve you, darling, any less—
If it were you?

If it were I,
Should I improve the moments slipping by?
Should I more closely follow God's great plan,
Be filled with sweeter charity to man—
If it were I?

I would not know
Which of us, darling, will be first to go;
I only wish the space may not be long
Between the parting and the greeting song;
But when, or where, or how we're called to go—
I would not know.

SCIENCE AND ALMANACS.

At a recent meeting of the English Bible Society, Dr. Gibson gave rise to no little amusement by gravely informing the audience that he had recently read in one of our high-class reviews that Bible Christianity was even then in the very article of death. Founding his remarks on the present vitality and operations of the Society, he proceeded in a tone of good-natured yet trenchant raillery to expose the absurd pretensions of those who presume to write down a Book whose lifetime is reckoned in centuries. Speaking of the relations between the Bible and Science, Dr. Gibson takes the only tenable position when he maintains that the Bible speaks the language of common people.

"Accordingly," he said, "we read such statements as these: 'The sun riseth, and the sun goeth down, and hasteth to his place whence he arose,' though every schoolboy knows now that the sun does not rise or go down. But," he added, "my great difficulty is that the almanacs are not correct yet. If any of you could give me an almanac for 1884 according to modern science, I should be glad to have it. The Bible speaks about science in a natural way, and in a way that would be natural to the people of the time, and that is what all sensible people do—except when they are weak enough to air their learning a little, and that is what all sensible people disapprove—except when they are very hard up for something to say against the Bible." These words are no less wise than witty. They touch the very core of the matter. We have said more than once that, if the Bible had conformed to the scientific formulas of the nineteenth century, it would have been so far a sealed book to all previous ages, and in the twentieth century it would to the same extent become obsolete, if not unintelligible. Indeed, if the Bible is to be a revelation, not for one nation or one epoch, but for all men and for all time, it must speak in the language of everyday life. Is it not passing strange that when it does so speak men should contrive to find fault even with its chief excellency?

History of the Alphabet.

The most ancient of books, a papyrus, found at Thebes, now preserved in the French Na-

tional Library, supplies the earliest forms of letters used in the Semetic alphabet. The stone tablets of the law could have been possible to the Jews only because of their possession of an alphabet, and thus the Bible and modern philological science unite in ascribing a common origin to the alphabet which is in daily use throughout the world. The nineteenth century before Christ is held by Taylor to be the approximate date of the alphabetic writing, and from that time it grew by degrees, while from Egypt, the home of the Jews during their long captivity, the knowledge of the alphabet was carried in all directions where alphabets are now found.

The Aryans are thought to have been the first to bring the primitive alphabet to perfection, and each letter and each sound may be traced by Taylor's careful analysis through all the changes that have marked the growth, progress, and, in some instances, the decay of different letters of various alphabets. It is an interesting fact that the oldest known "A, B, C" in existence is a child's alphabet scratched on an ink-bottle of black ware, found in one of the oldest Greek settlements in Italy, attributed to the fifth century before Christ. The earliest letters, and later ones, are known only by inscriptions; and it is the rapid increase, by recent discovery, of these precious fragments that has inspired more diligent research and quickened the zeal of learned students in mastering the elements of knowledge of their origin and history throughout the world.

Each epoch has its fragments, and the industry of English explorers, the perseverance of German students, and the genius of French scholars, have all contributed to group them in their chronological order. Coins, engraved gems, inscribed statues, and, last of all, the Siloam inscription, found in 1880 at Jerusalem, on the wall of an old tunnel, have supplied new materials for the history. From the common mother of many alphabets—the phœnician—are descended the Greek and other European systems on the one side, including that which we use and have the greatest interest in; and, on the other, the Alphabets of Asia, from which have sprung the alphabets of the East—Syriac, Arabic and Hebrew.

God made all things pure. But the devil has got in and adulterated most everything.

STANZAS FOR THE SEASON.

Once again, once again,
Christmas wreaths are twining;
Once again, once again,
Mistletoe is shining.

Time is marching through the land,
Deck'd with leaf and berry;
He leads the old year in his hand,
But both the churls are merry.

He speaketh in the clanging bells,
He shouts at every portal;
God speed the tidings that he tells,
"Good-will and peace to mortal."

Gladly welcome shall he be,
Even though he traces
Silver threads upon our heads,
And wrinkles on our faces.

For once again, once again,
He brings the happy meeting;
When cynic lips may preach in vain
That life is sad and fleeting.

Christmas logs should beacon back
The wanderer from his roving;
Leave, oh leave the world's wide track,
And join the loved and loving.

Spirits that have dwelt apart,
Cold with pride and folly;
Bring olive in your hand and heart,
To weave with Christmas holly.

Breathe a name above the cup,
And leave no drop remain;
When truth and feeling fill it up
'Tis always worth the draining.

Though few and short the flashes are
That break on care's dull story;
Yet, like the midnight shooting star,
Those moments pass in glory.

Then once again, once again,
We'll tap the humming barrel,
"Good will and peace" shall never cease
To be a wise man's carol.

And all we love! a health to those,
A bumper! who won't fill it?
A health to brave and open foes,
A bumper! who would spill it?

And here's to him who guards our right
Upon the distant billow!
And him who sleeps in watch-fire light
Upon his knapsack pillow!

If changing fate has frowned of late,
And of some joys bereft us,
Still, let us "gang a gleesome gait,"
And prize the blessings left us.

Wisdom's helmet strapped too tight
Wearies in the bearing;
And folly's bells on Christmas night
Are always pleasant wearing.

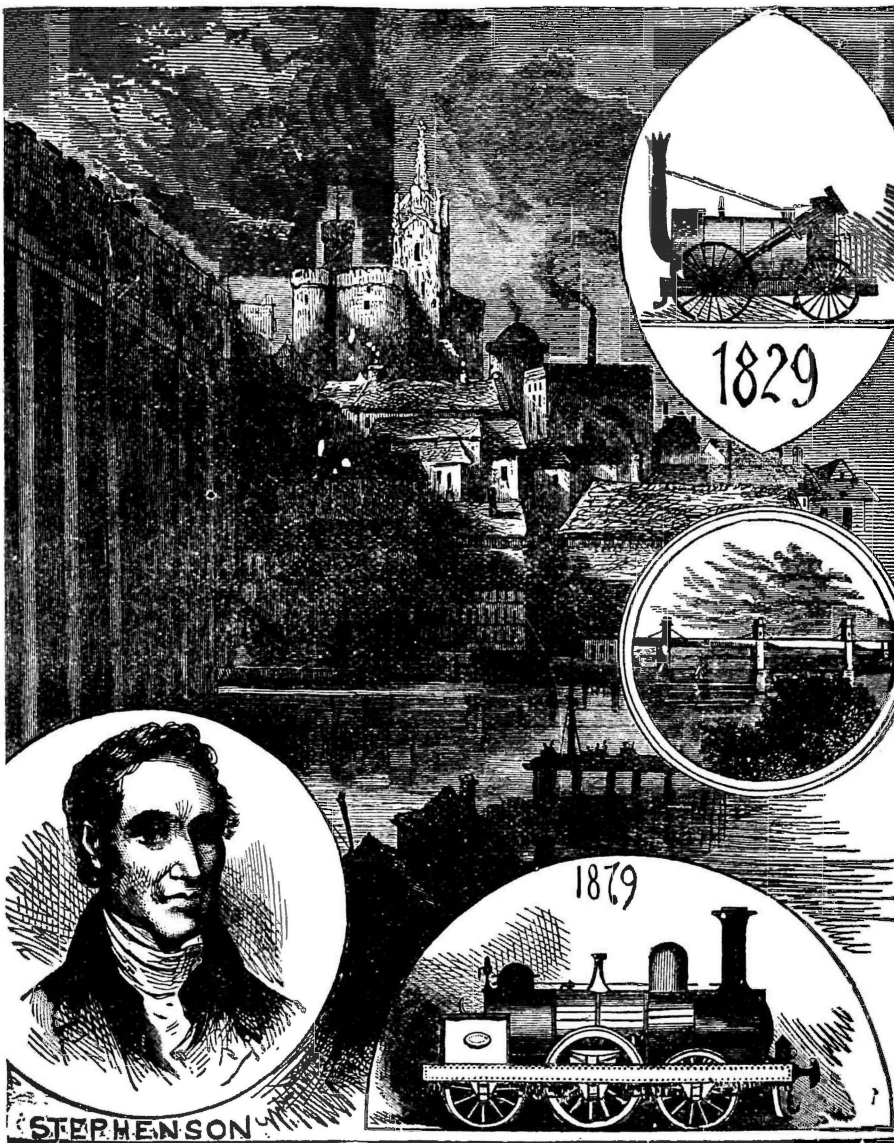
Then once again, once again,
Let holly crown each portal!
And echo round the welcome sound—
"Good-will and peace to mortal."

POTATO SALAD.

Two boiled potatoes through kitchen-sieve
Softness and smoothness to the salad give.
Of mordant mustard take a single spoon—
Distrust the condiment that bites too soon.
Yet deem it not, thou man of taste, a fault
To add a double quantity of salt.
Four times the spoon with oil of Lucca crown,
And twice with vinegar procured from town;
True taste requires it, and your poet begs
The pounded yellow of two well-boiled eggs.
Let onions' atoms ornament the bowl,
And, scarce suspected, animate the whole;
And lastly, in the favored compound toss
A magic spoonful of anchovy sauce.
O, great and glorious! O, herbaceous meat!
'Twould tempt the dying anchorite to eat;
Back to this world he'd turn his weary soul,
And dip his fingers in the salad bowl.

— *Sidney Smith.*

Many of the inhabitants of the Congo basin cherish the singular belief that the white people live at the bottom of the sea. In proof of this theory they adduce the fact that when a foreign vessel appears off the coast, the tops of her masts first appear, then her sails, and finally her hull. When she sails away the same phenomenon occurs, only in the reverse manner. Plainly, therefore, European ships come up from the bottom of the sea, and, if that be the case, it follows that their crews and passengers must do the same.



THE STEPHENSONS.

GEORGE STEPHENSON was born at Wylam, England, June 19, 1781. His father was a laborer in a colliery, and George grew up in ignorance and poverty. As soon as he was old enough, he was put to work as an engine

boy. He was a bright boy, and studied the engine so closely that, in a few years, he was put in charge of it, and could take it to pieces and put it together again without aid from others. At eighteen he married, and was

taught to read by his wife. From that time his progress was rapid. Having proved himself a skillful mechanic, he was made Engine Master at Killingworth Colliery, in 1812, and thus was lifted above want.

About that time there was a good deal of discussion as to whether steam power might not be applied to locomotion, as well as to the working of machinery. Stephenson undertook to solve this problem, and in 1814 produced the first locomotive. It was a bungling affair, as compared with those now in use; but it proved successful, and so ushered in a new era in the history of inventions. The first railroad—a short line of eight miles—was built in 1822. Others followed this rapidly. In 1825, a road was built between Liverpool and Manchester. During these years, Stephenson set up an establishment for manufacturing engines at Newcastle upon Tyne, and in a public contest with competitors, October 6, 1829, his locomotive, called the Rocket, a picture of which will be found in the accompanying illustration, won the first place—it having attained an average speed of fourteen miles per hour. From that time, for many years, Mr. Stephenson was engaged as a railroad contractor and engineer, as well as a manufacturer of locomotives. The latter part of his life was spent in quiet rest, and in the enjoyment of the fortune and honors which he had won. He died August 12, 1848.

Robert Stephenson, his son, was as famous as his father in mechanics and engineering. Born in 1803, he was given the best education the times afforded; and on coming to manhood was associated with his father in railway surveying, and the manufacture of locomotives. Afterward he became a builder of bridges. Under his direction were constructed the great bridge over the St. Lawrence at Montreal, the tubular bridge over the Menai Strait, and many other colossal structures. He wrote, also, some valuable treatises on mechanics and kindred subjects. On October 12, 1859, he died, full of honors, and was laid to rest in Westminster Abbey, among England's noble dead.

The world owes much to these two men, and their names deserve to be held in everlasting remembrance. It would be well if every young man would read the story of

their lives, as told by Samuel Smiles, Jefferson and Pole.

What Corn Will Do.

It has been demonstrated that the produce of one acre of field-corn that was ripened enough to mature the kernels into merchantable corn, and fed to three Jersey cows, made 324 pounds of butter. It was done on the Experimental Farm, Madison, Wis. It is true that the identical product was not all fed, but enough of the shelled corn was traded for oats and bran to make a well-balanced mixture with the remaining corn, and the stalks, all well housed, and cut fine in a straw cutter before being fed to the cows. The yield of corn and stalks was not remarkable—no more so than any farmer can make in the State. Not quite 5000 pounds of either stalks or ears of corn.

What follows from this? Simply that our farmers scarcely conceive what is within their reach in the way of producing dairy products cheaply by the aid of corn and the right kind of dairy cows. Intensified labor and fertility put upon the soil and broadened bran mixed with it can make every acre of the bounteous West earn four times as much as it does now. The how to do it, and the purpose to go at it, is what the people need to know and to have.

Where Lies the Difference?

Lyman Beecher once said: "The dealers in ardent spirits may be compared to men who should advertise for sale consumptions, fevers, rheumatisms, palsies, apoplexies. Would our public authorities permit such a traffic? No; the public voice would be heard at once, demanding the punishment of such enemies of our race; and the rulers that would not take speedy vengeance would be execrated and removed. But now the men who deal out this slow poison are licensed by law; and they talk about their constitutional rights, and plead that they are pursuing their lawful callings. These traffickers in the blood of men tell us that this work of death is their living—their means of supporting their families. But where lies the difference in criminality between the dramseller, who, for gain, administers slow but certain death, and public murderers? The former is licensed in his wickedness by law; the latter must be hanged.

WHAT HISTORY IS.

EVERY babe that is born into the world comes into it hopelessly bankrupt. Its first wail is a confession of insolvency at a meeting of its preferred creditors. A wide world of men and women, living and dead, have been toiling for ages with the distinct object of putting him under obligations. We are all born beggars on the silken couch and under the golden canopy of civilization. History is but one great ledger, with our personal account slipping quickly down on the debit side to the bottom of well-nigh every page. There is no footing up the columns of our liabilities. We climb the top of some huge windy hill and stand, a fluttering speck, looking down into the valleys and far away across the land to where the sky bends down over it and the great terrestrial ball slopes softly out of sight; we mark the fields covered with their crops, the herds in the pastures, the villages with their steeples, the town, the factory with its high, slender chimney,—finer to my eye than any Cleopatra's needle,—the black mining shaft in the hill-side, and the railroad trains leaping the mill-streams, and gliding up or down the long green valleys; and a spirit at our side, the muse of history, reminds us that all this is but the tiny faction of a moral, intellectual, and mental wealth which, in a certain good, strong literal sense, is the possession of each one of us, to have and to hold, but got on credit from the men and women who rescued it from the trackless wilderness, and have long since lain down under the sod and the grave-yard stones. Yea, more—the very nobility of sentiment that prompts us to acknowledge this obligation, and to cast about us after ways and means for meeting it is a priceless endowment accumulated for us by our far earlier ancestors from the first days when they began to leave behind them the moral obtuseness of savages. All law, all government, all social order, all human affairs are founded in the trust that the living inheritor will keep faith with the departed testator, and live up to that testator's best hopes or transcend them. Harmony with this idea is the moral of history, and nine-tenths of all that it takes to make a citizen.—*George W. Cable.*

A TRAIN of gay and clouded days,
Dappled with joy, and grief, and praise;
Beauty to fire us, saints to save.
Escort us to a little grave.

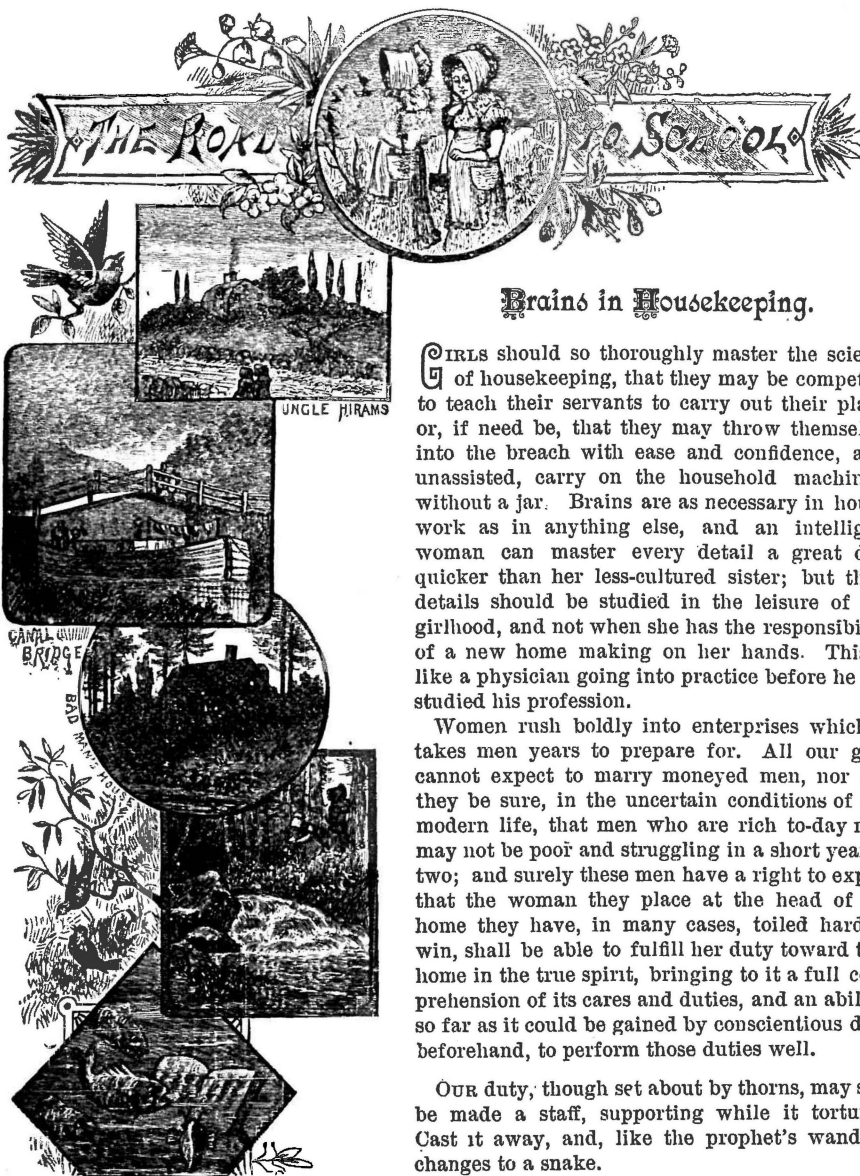
Teach me your mood, O patient stars,
Who climb each night the ancient sky;
Leaving on space no stroke, no scars,
No trace of age, no fear to die.

—*Emerson.*

Several kinds of Girls.

A good girl to have—Sal Vation.
A disagreeable girl—Annie Mosity.
A fighting girl—Hittie Maginn.
Not a Christian girl—Hettie Rodoxy.
A sweet girl—Carrie Mel.
A very pleasant girl—Jennie Rosity.
A sick girl—Sallie Vate.
A smooth girl—Amelia Ration.
A seedy girl—Cora Ander.
One of the best girls—Ella Gant.
A clear case of girl—E Lucy Date.
A geometrical girl—Rhoda Dendrou.
A musical girl—Sarah Nade.
A profound girl—Meta Physics.
A star girl—Meta Oric.
A clinging girl—Jessie Mine.
A nervous girl—Hester Ical.
A muscular girl—Callie Sthenics.
A lively girl—Annie Mation.
An uncertain girl—Eva Nescent.
A sad girl—Ella G.
A serene girl—Mollie Fy.
A great big girl—Ella Phant.
A warlike girl—Millie Tary.
The best girl of all—Your Own.

SILVER spoons that have become discolored in contact with cooked eggs, may be easily brightened by rubbing with common salt. A lump of gum camphor in the closet where silver or plated ware is kept, will do much toward preventing tarnish. Coal gas, and the near presence of rubber in any form, are two things that cause silver to tarnish quickly. The rubber ring around the neck of a fruit jar will tarnish a closet full of silver in the space of one night, while a silver spoon left for an hour in the mouth of such a jar will be found possessed of truly rainbow tints next day.



Brains in Housekeeping.

GIRLS should so thoroughly master the science of housekeeping, that they may be competent to teach their servants to carry out their plans, or, if need be, that they may throw themselves into the breach with ease and confidence, and, unassisted, carry on the household machinery without a jar. Brains are as necessary in housework as in anything else, and an intelligent woman can master every detail a great deal quicker than her less-cultured sister; but those details should be studied in the leisure of her girlhood, and not when she has the responsibility of a new home making on her hands. This is like a physician going into practice before he has studied his profession.

Women rush boldly into enterprises which it takes men years to prepare for. All our girls cannot expect to marry moneyed men, nor can they be sure, in the uncertain conditions of our modern life, that men who are rich to-day may may not be poor and struggling in a short year or two; and surely these men have a right to expect that the woman they place at the head of the home they have, in many cases, toiled hard to win, shall be able to fulfill her duty toward that home in the true spirit, bringing to it a full comprehension of its cares and duties, and an ability, so far as it could be gained by conscientious duty beforehand, to perform those duties well.

Our duty, though set about by thorns, may still be made a staff, supporting while it tortures. Cast it away, and, like the prophet's wand, it changes to a snake.

Mine are the longest days, the loveliest nights; The mower's scythe makes music to my ear; I am the mother of all dear delights; I am the fairest daughter of the year.— <i>June</i> ,	Have patience awhile; slanders are not long-lived. Truth is the child of Time; ere long she shall appear to vindicate thee.— <i>Kant.</i>
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EGYPTIAN OBELISKS.

IT MAY interest some of our readers to know that there are in existence rather more than forty Egyptian obelisks. Of these, England possesses seven; America, one; Germany, one; France, two; Italy (including Rome, which has twelve), seventeen; and Constantinople, two. The remainder, many of which are fallen or broken, are still in Egypt. Widely different are the dimensions of these. The smallest is the Lepsius obelisk, in the Royal Museum at Berlin, which is two feet one and a half inches high, and weighs two hundred pounds; the largest, the unfinished obelisk of Assouan, still in the quarries at Syene, the estimated weight of which is more than 1,500,000 pounds. The weight of the largest obelisk now standing is 1,020,000 pounds. This is known as the Vatican obelisk, and was removed by orders of Pope Sixtus V., 1585-6, from the Circus of Nero to the site on the Square of St. Peter, which it now occupies. One of the two obelisks of Luxor, that which has been removed to Paris, comes seventh, with 498,000 pounds. The New York obelisk stands ninth, with 448,000; and the Thames Embankment obelisk tenth, with 418,000 pounds. Smaller English obelisks are, one at Corfe Castle, weighing 12,000 pounds; a second at Alnwick, 606 pounds; and one at Zion House, concerning which nothing is known. A pyramidion is in existence at Wanstead, and in the British Museum are some fragments of obelisks.

Peppermint.

PEPPERMINT is grown in low, marshy districts, chiefly in the western part of New York and in Michigan. Wayne County, New York, is the centre where the distilling is chiefly done. The entire crop is, perhaps, 30,000 pounds, worth \$3 a pound. An acre will grow from eight to fifteen pounds. There are no large farms entirely devoted to this product, but it is cultivated in small quantities by many farmers. It is used both as a medicine and as flavoring in confectionary. When used for the former purpose it is diluted with alcohol and water, and it is then known as essence of peppermint.

"Thy arduous work will not be done,
Till thou hast got thy crown."

Money Saved by a Rat and a Fly.

SOME time ago we gave our readers a story of a rat and a sewer, with a ferret after of it. By this means the rat was made to draw a string through the sewer, and thus renewed a connection which had been broken, and which was needed for cleansing the sewer. Thus a great expenditure of money was saved by a rat.

HERE is a story from the *Companion*, showing how a blue-bottle fly was the means of saving much work and expense:

"FLIES are most useful scavengers, for they destroy much matter which is injurious to man. They lay their eggs in decaying animal substances, and these hatch out in a very short time. The young flies begin to eat as soon as they are hatched, and soon eat up the decayed matter. It is said that the progeny of two blue-bottle flies will eat up a dead horse more quickly than one lion could perform the task.

Flies have a wonderful scent. If a piece of decayed meat is placed in an open place where there are no flies, it will not be long before a troop of flies will be crawling over it. An ingenious man once made a fly serve him. A poisoned rat had crawled under the floor of a gentleman's dining-room, and died there. The room, which had been fitted up at great expense, became uninhabitable, and workmen were called in to remove the flooring. But one of them suggested that if a blue-bottle fly should be turned into the room, it would find the exact spot where the dead rat was lying. The fly, being caught and turned in, buzzed about the room for some time. At last it alighted upon a certain spot on the floor, and remained there.

"There's where your dead rat is!" the workman said. A single board was removed, and the rat was exposed to view. The fly had scented the body through the crack in the floor.

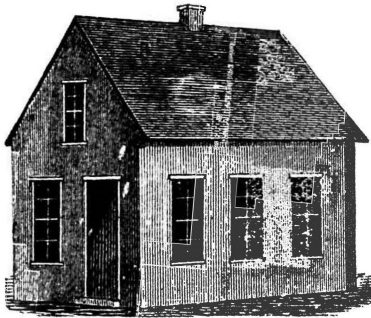
WHEN velvet gets plushed from pressure, hold the parts over a basin of hot water, with the lining of the dress next the water; the pile will soon arise and resume its former beauty.

Will any reader say:

"The harvest is past, the summer is ended,
And we are not saved"?

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PUBLISHING HOUSE OF THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE organization of the Evangelical Association as a church took place in 1800. 16 years later (1816), when the entire membership amounted to about 1500, the first church of the denomination was built, in the village of New Berlin, Pa. At the same time and place—just in the rear of the church, another building was erected, of 20x26 feet, one story and a half in height. This was



THE FIRST PUBLISHING HOUSE OF THE
EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

The now sainted Rev. John Dreisbach, then young, enterprising, and zealous for his Church and for Christ, from his own funds furnished this house with the necessary outfit for printing and book binding. On the 30th of November, 1815 he went to Philadelphia, Pa., upon this mission. He said that during this business transaction the Lord stood by him, and he realized divine peace. The printing press types, etc., cost \$366.00 the box into which the things were packed \$3.64, the journey and lodging \$5.30, a strap for the box 14 cents. Total \$375.08.

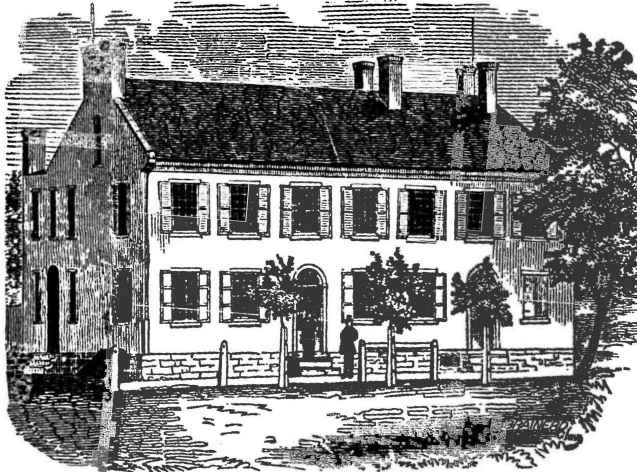
Thus a start was made with a publishing house in the interest of this Christian denomination.

Soon after this, however, the entire outfit and business was sold to George Miller, who did the printing and book-binding for the Church for about twenty years. Rev. C. Hammer, afterward "General Book Agent" for the Church, for a number of years, worked as a printer's boy, at the age of fifteen years, in the above named publishing house.

A SECOND EFFORT.

In 1836 a special General Conference session was held at the residence of Mr. John Ferner, near the town of Somerset, Somerset Co., Pa.—The old dwelling in which this conference was held Nov. 14-19, 1836, may still be seen at the same old place, but it bears the marks of age.—The burden of the business at this session was the establishing of a publishing house for the Church; and after a long and earnest discussion of the matter, it was resolved to enter upon the enterprise.

The "*Christliche Botschafter*" had already been established, having begun its career in 1835. It was edited and published by Adam Ettinger and George Miller. This conference appointed Rev. W. W. Orwig as publisher and editor; but not long afterward Rev. C.



SECOND PUBLISHING HOUSE.

Hammer was appointed publisher. New Berlin was chosen as the place for this estab-

lishment, and a house, formerly occupied as a hotel, was purchased, in which to carry on the business.

The same house also served as a residence for the families of both publisher and editor.

In those good old days of "small things" our publications were carried either on the publisher's shoulder, or on a wheelbarrow, to the post office.

THE REMOVAL TO CLEVELAND.

At a session of the General Conference, held near Flat Rock, Ohio, in the month of September, 1851, on motion of Rev. J. J. Kopp it was resolved to remove from New Berlin, and locate at Cleveland. The matter, however, was warmly discussed, and the following places were voted for, with the understanding, that whatever place gets the most votes be selected: Cleveland, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, and New Berlin. The vote resulted in the selection of Cleveland, after which Bro. Kopp's resolution, with some amendments, was carried. In

accordance with this resolution, the removal was made in the Spring of 1854, after a successful business of *thirteen and a half years* at New Berlin, during which period \$8,000 were paid in dividends to the respective annual conferences, and assets to the amount of \$30,000 had accumulated.

Thirty-three years have elapsed since this change of location, during which the total resources of our publishing business have reached the handsome sum of half a million

dollars, while twenty-two conferences are getting an annual dividend of \$16,000, flowing back from the publishing house to needy preachers and their families.

In 1854 we had but two periodicals—the *Christliche Monatshefte* (German), and the *Evangelical Messenger* (English); now we issue *seventee* different periodicals with a total circulation of about 300,000, or nearly 10,000,000 per year, besides the publication and sale of a great number of excellent books, both English and German.



THIRD PUBLISHING HOUSE.

To do this work it requires two publishers and four editors, with four assistant editors, and two proof readers. Eleven clerks are busy in the office and bookstore. Six men are busily engaged in mailing the papers. Between thirty and forty printers are employed in setting up the papers, and doing job work. Ten men and boys are engaged about the pressroom. About twenty-five persons are employed in the bookbindery. Five men are required in the electrotype foundry.

Besides these a number of others are constantly employed, making from 110 to 120 persons on the pay-roll of the establishment, drawing about \$1,300 per week. Nine presses are in operation; three folding machines are in use for folding the papers at the rate of about 2,000 per hour. New and improved

been built—one in 1874, another in 1879, and again in 1884.

Thus God has placed in our hands great facilities for spreading a wholesome literature throughout the world, and is giving us evident tokens of his approval of our humble efforts.



FOURTH PUBLISHING HOUSE.

machinery is used in the bookbindery and electrotype foundry; all this machinery is run with an 80 horse-power engine. The total valuation of buildings and machinery is nearly half a million dollars; and the sales of the past four years reached the enormous sum of nearly \$800,000.

Over \$50,000 is required each year to pay the paper bills; over \$2,000 for insurance; \$700 water tax; \$1,600 city and personal tax, and over \$8,000 postage on the 200 tons of mail.

Since the erection of our first building in this city, in 1853, three large additions have

Our First Cleveland Building.

This building, in which we started in 1854, is 40x55 feet, and three and a half stories high.

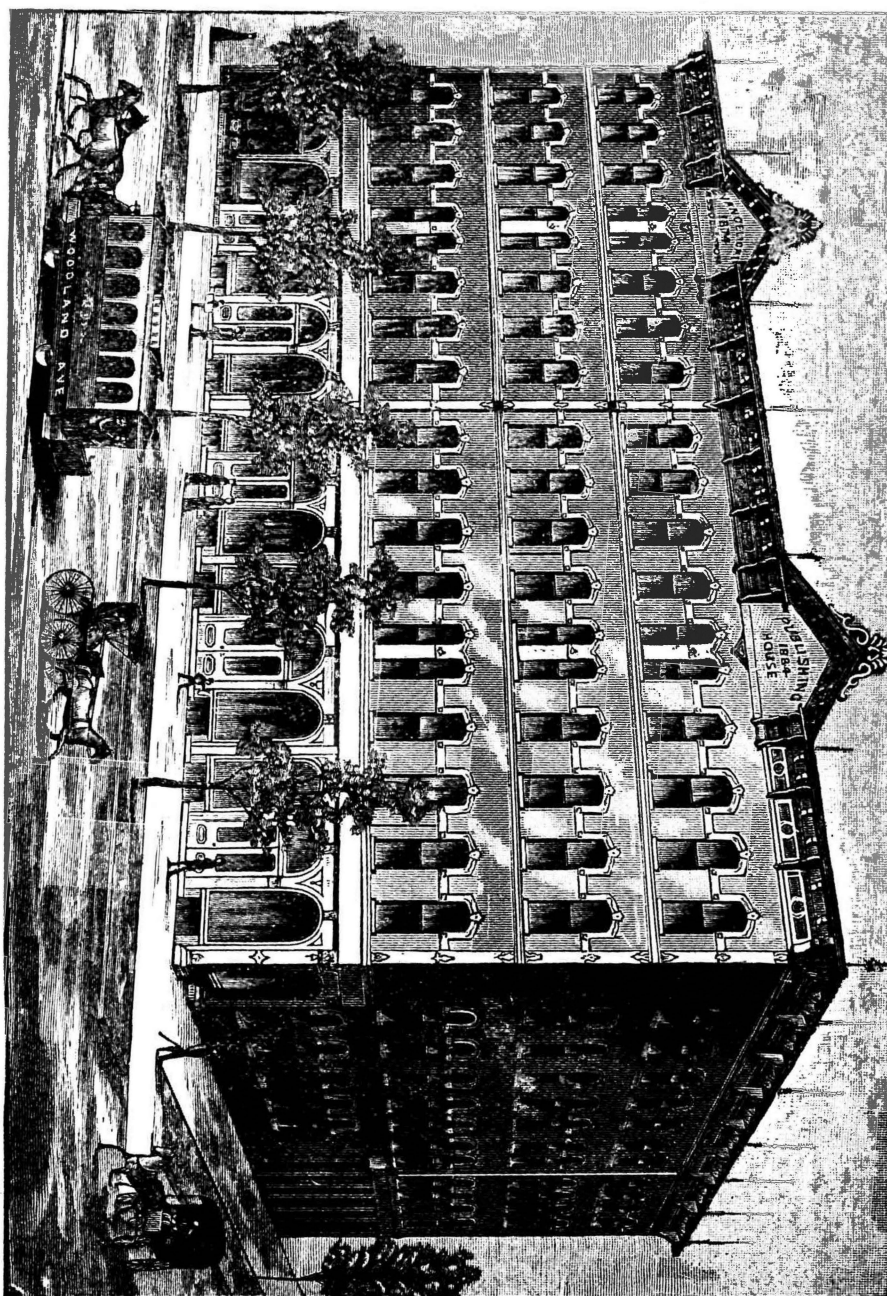
Our Second Cleveland Building.

This building was erected in 1874. It is a four story building, 55½x80½ feet.

The addition of 1879 is a building of nearly the same proportions.

The Last Building.

This building was erected on the site of the first Cleveland building, which was removed to make room for it. It unites the buildings of 1874 and 1879, and makes one large block,



FIFTH PUBLISHING HOUSE.

as seen in the cut. The building now extends from Harmon to Vine Street, with a front on Woodland Avenue of 123 feet, and extends back on Harmon Street 100 feet; and is five stories high, including the basement under the entire building.

LIST OF PUBLISHERS.

1836,	Adam Ettinger and Geo. Miller.
1837-1838,	W. W. Orwig.
1839-1842,	Charles Hammer.
1842, Apr-Oct.,	Thomas Buck.
1842-1843,	W. W. Orwig.
1843-1846,	J. C. Reissner.
1847-1851,	Henry Fisher.
1851-1854,	W. W. Orwig.
1854-1867,	Charles Hammer.
1867-1870,	W. W. Orwig.
1870-1879,	W. F. Schneider.
1879-1887,	M. Lauer and Wm. Yost.

EDITORS.

The Christliche Botschafter.

1836,	Adam Ettinger.
1836-1843,	W. W. Orwig.
1843-1847,	Adam Ettinger.
1847-1848,	Nicolaus Gehr.
1849-1853,	W. W. Orwig.
1853-1863,	C. G. Koch.
1863-1867,	W. W. Orwig.
1867-1875,	R. Dubs.
1875-1879,	M. Lauer.
1879-1887,	W. Horn.

The Evangelical Messenger.

1848,	Nicolaus Gehr.
1849-1853,	Henry Fisher.
1854, Apr.-Sept.,	J. L. W. Seibert.
1854-1856,	John Dreisbach.
1857-1871,	T. G. Clewell.
1871, Jan.-Oct.,	R. Yeakel.
1871-1879,	J. Hartzler.
1879-1887,	H. B. Hartzler.

German S. S. Literature.

1866-1871,	C. G. Koch.
1871-1879,	W. Horn.
1879-1887,	C. A. Thomas.

English S. S. Literature.

1864-1871,	R. Yeakel.
1871-1875,	J. Young.
1875-1883,	H. J. Bowman.
1883-1887,	P. W. Raidabaugh.

Evangelisches Magazin.

1869-1871,	Bishop J. J. Esher.
1871-1879,	W. Horn.
1879-1887,	C. A. Thomas.

Living Epistle.

1869-1871,	R. Yeakel, E. A. Hoffman and S. L. Wiest.*
1871-1875,	J. Young.
1875-1883,	H. J. Bowman.
1883-1887,	P. W. Raidabaugh.

* These three, with A. W. Orwig as publisher, were not elected by the General Conference, but constituted themselves the "Living Epistle Company."

FOR US.

A SOLDIER, worn out in his country's service, took to the violin as a mode of earning his living. He was found in the streets of Vienna, playing his violin; but after awhile his hand became feeble and tremulous, and he could no longer make music.

One day, while he sat there weeping, a man passed along and said, "My friend, you are too old and too feeble; give me your violin;" and he took the man's violin, and began to discourse most exquisite music; the people gathered around in larger and larger multitudes, and the aged man held his hat, and the coin poured in and poured in, until the hat was full. "Now," said the man who was playing the violin, "put that coin into your pockets." The coin was put into the old man's pockets. Then he held his hat again, and the violinist played more sweetly than ever, and played until some of the people wept and some shouted. Then the violinist dropped the instrument and passed off, and the whisper went, "Who is it? who is it?" and some one just entering the crowd said, "Why, that is Bucher, the great violinist, known through the realm; yes, that is the great violinist."

The fact was, he had just taken the man's place, and assumed his poverty, and borne his burden, and played his music, and earned his livelihood, and made sacrifice for the poor old man.

So the Lord Jesus Christ comes down, and he finds us in our spiritual penury, and across the strings of his own broken heart, he strikes a strain of infinite music, which wins the attention of earth and heaven. He takes our poverty. He plays our music. He weeps for our sorrow. He dies our death. A sacrifice for you. A sacrifice for me.—*Talmage*.

From many experiments on flies, beetles and other insects, Mons. Plateau concludes that insects with compound eyes, with or without simple eyes, are able to distinguish form by vision very imperfectly if at all.

A French microscopist has studied the action of the various condiments on the tissues of the oyster, and recommends lemon juice as the most valuable, as it destroys the animalculæ infesting the stomach of the mollusk.

ALONE WITH MY CONSCIENCE.

I sat alone with my conscience,
In a place where time had ceased,
And we talked of former living
In the land where the years increased;

And I felt I should have to answer
The question it put to me,
And to face the answer and question
Throughout an eternity.

The ghosts of forgotten actions
Came floating before my sight,
And things that I thought were dead things
Were alive with a terrible might;

And the vision of all my past life
Was an awful thing to face—
Alone with my conscience sitting
In that solemnly silent place.

And I thought of a far away warning,
Of a sorrow that was to be mine,
In a land that then was the future,
But now is the present time;

And I thought of my former thinking
Of the judgment day to be;
But sitting alone with my conscience,
Seemed judgment enough for me.

And I wondered if there was a future
To this land beyond the grave,
But no one gave me an answer,
And no one came to save,

Then I felt that the future was present,
And the present would never go by,
For it was but the thought of my past life
Gone into eternity.

Then I woke from my timely dreaming,
And the vision passed away;
And I knew the far away warning
Was a warning of yesterday—

And I pray that I may not forget it,
In this land before the grave,
That I may not cry in the future,
And no one come to save.

And so I have learnt a lesson,
Which I ought to have known before,
And which, though I learnt it in dreaming,
I hope to forget no more;

So I sit alone with my conscience
In the place where the years increase,

4

And I try to remember the future
In the land where time will cease;
And I know of the future judgment,
How dreadful so e'er it be,
That to sit alone with my conscience,
Will be judgment enough for me.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Two babes were born in the selfsame town,
On the very same bright day;
They laughed and cried in their mother's arms,
In the very selfsame way.
And both were as pure and as innocent
As the falling flakes of snow,
But one of them lived in the terraced house,
And one in the street below.

Two children played in the selfsame town
And the children both were fair,
But one had her curls brushed smooth and
round,
The other had tangled hair.
Both of the children grew apace,
As all our children grow,
But one of them lived in the terraced house,
And one in the street below.

Two maidens wrought in the selfsame town,
And one was wedded and loved,
The other saw through the curtains apart
The world where her sister moved.
And one was smiling, a happy bride,
The other knew care and woe,
For one of them lived in the terraced house,
And one in the street below.

Two women lay dead in the selfsame town,
And one had tender care,
The other was left to die alone
On her pallet so thin and bare.
One had many to mourn her loss,
For the other few tears might flow,
For one had lived in the terraced house,
And one in the street below.

If Jesus, who died for rich and poor,
In wonderful, holy love,
Took both of the sisters in his arms,
And carried them up above;
Then all the difference vanished at last,
For in heaven none would know
Which of them lived in the terraced house,
And which in the street below.

SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE.

SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, the illustrious Hebrew philanthropist, died at his home in Ramsgate, on Tuesday, the 28th of July, 1885. He had reached the patriarchal age of one hundred years. In October, 1884, the centennial anniversary of his birth was celebrated by his friends the world over; and no name of this century has been more universally revered by Jew and Christian alike.

The Montefiores were originally from Spain. Driven from that country, they took refuge in Italy, where they amassed wealth. After Manasseh-ben-Israel's intercession with Cromwell for the admission of the Jews to England, they took up their residence in that country. Moses Montefiore, the son of Joseph Elias and Rachel Montefiore, was born in Leghorn, Italy, October 24th, 1784, during a visit of his parents to that place. At an early age he entered commercial life in London, becoming first a clerk, and afterward a stockbroker. In 1812 he married Judith Cohen, who was connected by marriage with the Rothschilds. Rapid success followed. In 1824 the death of his father left him in possession of a considerable fortune, and a year later he retired from the Stock Exchange. Early in life his heart had been touched by the miserable condition of his people, the Jews, abroad, and he had long nurtured plans for redressing it. Sir Moses Montefiore was elected Sheriff of London in 1837, and soon after was knighted by the young Queen who then came to the British throne. In 1846 Victoria made him a baronet, and the honors he received from royalty in many lands indicate that he possessed a charm of character that won the hearts of all



SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE.

classes. In his munificent benefactions he knew no race distinctions, and it was his gift of \$1,000 which started the fund of \$110,000 for the relief of the Christians on Mount Lebanon a quarter of a century ago.

Few men sustained the weight of years so well as the Jewish baronet. Gifted by nature with a tall and massive frame, he preserved health and vigor far beyond the allotted term of human life. Sir Moses was buried at Ramsgate on Friday, July 31st, 1885, beside his wife, for whom, when she died, in 1862, he erected a mausoleum exactly copied from the

ancient tomb of Rachel, between Bethlehem and Jerusalem.

The Test of Love.

"Since you gave your heart to God last spring, Jennie," said a pastor to a little girl, "you think that you have been a Christian. Can you tell us why you think so?"

"Because, sir," she said, after thinking a moment, "Jesus says, 'If ye love Me, keep My commandments;' and I want to keep his commandments more than anything else."

"Yes, my dear child, 'By this we know that we know Him when we keep His commandments.' You say, Jennie, that you feel sure that your sins are all forgiven; will you tell us

how you know? May you not be mistaken?"

She stood a moment, then said, "I know that Jesus surely says that if we ask Him He will forgive."

"Yes, we have His own sure word. And now, Jennie, suppose some one should ask you how to be a Christian, could you answer? Suppose one of the little girls at school should ask you how she could be a Christian, could you tell her?"

"I would tell her just to trust Jesus and obey Him," she said quickly.

THE HOME.

Home Worship.

COLLECT your household, as far as possible, at a stated hour each morning and evening, in a given room, and then read a portion of God's word, and, all kneeling, render thanks for the mercies received and invoke His blessings for the future.

It is a good custom to have each member of the family take part in the service, reading in turn two or more verses, till a suitable amount has been read. Then sing a hymn, or two or three stanzas. If any in the family can play, and you have a piano or organ, it gives additional impressiveness to the service. After this let the father (patriarch) who is the head and minister of the family church, lead in prayer, closing with the Lord's Prayer, in which all join.

If the father is not a professing Christian, and does not forbid family worship, the duty of leadership devolves upon the mother, the same as in the case of the temporal death of the father. Many a family has been trained into righteousness by the fidelity of the mother. While it is often a great cross for a wife and a mother to bear these burdens, yet God honors this fidelity by saving the children, restraining the husband, and often leading him to life.

Home Health.

CHANGE AND WASTE.

A GREAT change is constantly taking place in every part of the human system. The old particles of the body are incessantly passing off in the respiration, perspiration, and excretion. Careful and intelligent observation leads to the belief that the entire body is changed once in seven years.

The chief supply in repairing this great waste is furnished by the blood. The blood is "liquid flesh." It is a repository of the ingredients of nutrition. Its materials are so varied and so refined that they penetrate the minutest parts of the human system, and become assimilated to muscle, bone, skin, hair, cartilage, and nerve.

Food Makes Blood.

We have already noted the relation of the blood to life and health. The relation of

water to health has also been shown. Blood is derived chiefly from the food we eat. The nutritious part of the food after being taken into the stomach is converted by the process of digestion into blood, and then into living, healthful tissues. To replace the daily outgo we need about two pounds of food and three pounds of drink.

Kinds of Food Needed.

In order, therefore, to produce heat and force, we require something that is combustible, something with which oxygen can combine. Three kinds of food are needed.

That which contains a considerable proportion of *nitrogen*. This is a prominent constituent of the tissues of the body, and is necessary to their growth and repair. The most common forms are whites of eggs, which are nearly pure albumen, caseine, the chief constituent of cheese, lean meat, and gluten, the viscid substance that gives tenacity to dough. Bodies that have much nitrogen readily oxidize.

The second are the fats, which are like sugars in composition, but contain less oxygen, and not in the proportion to form water. They combine with more oxygen in burning, and thus give off more heat.

A man weighing one hundred and fifty-four pounds contains one hundred pounds of water; enough, if collected in a body, to drown him. Iron goes to the blood disks; lime combines with phosphorus and carbonic acid to give solidity to the bones and teeth; phosphorus is essential to the activity of the brain; salt is necessary to the secretions of some of the digestive fluids, and also to aid in working off the waste products.

Eating Too Much.

Eating too fast generally involves eating too much—more than is needed for the support and nutrition of the body—and the reason for this is, that the organs of taste, which are our guide in this matter, are not allowed sufficient voice; they are not allowed time to take cognizance of the presence of food ere it is pushed past them into the recesses of the stomach.

There is one simple rule, the observance of which will go a great way toward securing

the full benefit of what we eat, and so will be conducive to good health; it is that all food should be thoroughly chewed before being swallowed.

Light Exercise after Eating is Healthful.

This question has been thoroughly tested in many ways. Light exercise, instead of hindering, promotes digestion, and in this way is helpful to the physical system. It should be light, however, as after a full meal the digestive organs are taxed to their utmost, and repose to other parts of the system will be helpful.

The brain should not be heavily taxed immediately after a hearty meal.

Shade Trees around our Dwellings.

Farm-houses or other dwellings, whether for man or beast, should not be closely shaded, as such shade obstructs both sunlight and air-currents. The aim should be to so arrange the trees in the lawn as to permit the ingress of the sun's rays, and of the free and healthful air.

How to Make Dry Cellar Floors.

For making floors, the following method is said to produce very desirable results: Four parts coarse gravel, or broken stone and sand, and one part each of lime and cement, are mixed in a shallow box, and well shovelled over from end to end. The sand, gravel, and cement are mixed together dry. The lime is slacked separately and mixed with just water enough to cement it well together. Six or eight inches of the mixture is then put on the bottom, and when well set, another coating is put on, consisting of one part cement and two of sand. This will also answer for making the bottom of a cistern that is to be cemented up directly upon the ground without a lining of bricks.

Home Emergencies.

HOW TO MEET THEM.

THE following is reported as a "sure cure" for hydrophobia: "The bite must be bathed as soon as possible with warm vinegar and water, and when this has dried, a few drops of muriatic acid poured upon the wound will destroy the poison of the saliva, and relieve

the patient from all present and future danger."

Antidote for Snake Bites.—Prof. Halford, of the University of Melbourne, Australia, has found an antidote for snake poison which has proved successful in the most critical cases. It is simply liquid ammonia injected in to the veins. A small syringe, with a sharp point, for the purpose of making the injection, is manufactured and sold in Melbourne, and now few travel in that country without one.

When Poison Has Been Swallowed.—Electricity will cure where everything else fails. Whatever is done must be done quickly. The instant a person is known to have swallowed poison, by design or accident, give water to drink, cold or warm, as fast as possible, a gallon or more at a time, and as fast as vomited drink more; tepid water is best, as it opens the pores of the skin and promotes vomiting, and thus gives the speediest cure to the poisonous article. If pains begin to be felt in the bowels, it shows that part, at least, has passed downward; then large and repeated injections should be given, the object in both cases being to dilute the poison as quickly and as largely as possible.

Sprains, and How to Cure Them.—A sprain is often more painful and dangerous than a dislocation. It requires immediate attention. The injured parts should be wrapped in flannels wrung out of hot water, and covered with a dry bandage, or, what is better, oiled silk. The limb should not be allowed to hang down, but kept in a quiet, easy position, until after all pain has ceased.

Clothing on Fire—What to Do.—The first thing to do is to snatch up a hearth-rug or table-cloth, or any woollen thing that may be nearest, and roll it tightly round the person. This will exclude the air, and extinguish the flame. If water is within reach, it should be sluiced over the burning parts. Do not go in search of it—a moment's delay is fatal. If a person is alone in a room, and there is nothing better to be had, the best plan is to roll over and over on the carpet till the fire is extinguished.

Cure for Lock-jaw.—Take a small quantity of turpentine, warm it, and pour it on the wound, no matter where it is, or of what nature it is, and relief will follow in less than

one minute. Lobelia has been successfully used in several cases of lock-jaw.

Relief from Choking.—To relieve choking, break an egg into a cup and give it to the patient to swallow. The white of the egg seems to catch around the obstacle and remove it. If one egg does not answer, try another. The white is all that is necessary. Often a smart blow between the shoulders, causing a compression of the chest and a sudden expulsion of air from the lungs will throw out the substance.

Home Economics.

Waste in Kitchen.—Scraps of meat are thrown away.

Cold potatoes are left to sour and spoil.

Corks are left out of the molasses and vinegar jugs.

Soap is left to dissolve and waste in the water.

Coal is wasted by not sifting the ashes.

Lights are left burning when not used.

Pails and wash-tubs fall to pieces, because left dry.

Good forks are used and ruined in toasting bread.

Soap-suds are thrown away instead of being used as a valuable addition to the soil in the garden.

Potatoes are "peeled" before boiling, thus losing a large fraction of the substance. It is much more economical to boil before the rind is removed; then only the *thin* rind is lost.

Glass should be washed in cold water, which gives it a brighter and clearer look than when cleansed with warm water.

Heating New Iron.—New iron should be very gradually heated at first. After it has become inured to the heat, it is not so likely to crack.

To Clean Tea-kettles.—Kerosene will make your tea-kettle as bright as new. Saturate a woolen rag, and rub with it. It will also remove stains from clean varnished furniture.

Cleaning Tinware.—An experienced house-keeper says the best thing for cleaning tinware is common soda. She gives the following directions: Dampen a cloth, and dip in

soda, and rub the ware briskly, after which wipe dry. Any blackened ware can be made to look as well as new.

To Extract Stains From Silver.—Sal ammoniac, one part; vinegar, sixteen parts. Mix and use this liquid with a piece of flannel, then wash the plate in clean water.

Hard Soap.—Five pails soft soap, two pounds salt, one pound resin. Simmer together, and when thoroughly fused, turn out in shallow pans so as to be easily cut.

Suggestions.—A tablespoonful of turpentine boiled with white clothes, will greatly aid the whitening process.

Boiling starch is much improved by the addition of sperm, or salt, or both, or a little gum-arabic, dissolved.

Cleansing Blankets.—Put two large tablespoonfuls of borax and a pint of soft soap into a tub of cold water. When dissolved, put in a pair of blankets, and let them remain over night. Next day, rub and drain them out, and rinse thoroughly in two waters, and hang to dry. Do no ring them.

Restoring White Flannel.—To restore the appearance of white flannel which has turned yellowish by lying for a long time or by wear, soak for one hour in a weak solution of bisulphate of soda, then add a little muriatic acid, stir well, and cover the vessel for twenty minutes. After this take the flannel out, rinse in plenty of soft water, and dry in the sun.

To Prepare Starch.—Take two tablespoonfuls of starch dissolved in as much water; add a gill of cold water; then add one pint of boiling water, and boil it half an hour, adding a small piece of spermaceti, sugar, or salt; strain, etc. Thin it with water.

To Preserve Gooseberries.—Select young gooseberries while they are still green. Make a syrup with one pound of sugar to each pound of fruit, adding, in the beginning, a half pint of clear spring water. Stew the berries until they are quite clear and the syrup becomes thick. Do not let the gooseberries get mashed, nor have the pan covered while they are cooking, if you would preserve their fresh, green color. Put away in small self-sealing glass jars, and no fruit will keep better, or make a more desirable preserve.



At the Fireside.

At nightfall by the firelight's cheer
My little Margaret sits me near,
And begs me tell of things that were
When I was little just like her.

Ah, little lips, you touch the spring
Of sweetest sad remembering,
And hearth and heart flash all aglow
With ruddy tints of long ago.

I at my father's fireside sit
Youngest of all who circle it,
And beg him tell me what did he
When he was little just like me.

John B. Long.

CARE OF THE SICK-ROOM.

The sick-room must be constantly supplied with fresh air.

Admit the fresh air in such a way as to cause no strong current of air near or about your patients; if the window is open, shut the door, except in very warm and still weather: remember that you can oftentimes open a lee window with safety and benefit when it would be highly dangerous to open a window looking toward the direction from which the wind comes.

As a rule, it is better to drop a window from the top, than to raise it from the bottom; cool air, being heavier, descends, and when introduced high up in the room, thus freshens the atmosphere more thoroughly.

Light is also an important thing in a sick-room. The sunbeam is a great purifier, and it is only in some affections of the eyes, in the acute stages of some diseases, and in certain nervous diseases that it is desirable to darken a sick-room. You can easily contrive to admit plenty of light without allowing it to fall in such a way as to be unpleasant to your patients, and a cheerful outlook from the window certainly hastens convalescence. At night make sure that the lamp or candle does not smoke or smell, nor the gas leak; and place your light in such a way that it throws no shadow on the wall or ceiling near the patient. The nervous system is apt to be so weakened by long or severe illness that a little thing—a mere shadow, for instance—which in health would be unnoticed may produce most disastrous effects.

Cleanliness and *order* should reign in the sick-room. A well person seldom inhabits one room more than eight hours daily, whereas a sick person inhabits it all the time. Dust with a slightly damp cloth, and sweep, if there be a carpet, with a hard brush and dust-pan, having previously sprinkled the carpet with wet tea-leaves.

The *feeding* of the sick is a large subject, and one which is worthy of being treated in considerable detail, but I can only venture on a very few hints here. Seek to make the food of an invalid, if it is only a cup of gruel, as inviting as possible, and never prepare any food in the sick-room. Let the tray be covered with a clean napkin, let every utensil

be scrupulously clean and bright inside and out, and do not take away the little appetite which a sick person has by bringing large quantities of food at a time. It is far better to bring too little than too much, as a further supply is easily got. Let everything be the best of its kind that you can get; an egg which is the least stale, or milk in the slightest degree sour, placed before a sick person may easily take away his appetite for the whole day.

Suppose the doctor orders a cup full of milk or beef tea, for instance, every two, three or four hours, and the patient's stomach rejects it; try then a tablespoonful at a time, and, if that is rejected, a teaspoonful or even less. I say deliberately that on such points as these hinge sometimes the issues of life and death.

Incidentally it may here be mentioned that for irritability of the stomach there is generally nothing better than cracked ice, the lumps being allowed to melt in the mouth; and I will now tell you a simple device which prevents the ice from wasting, and makes one supply last for a number of hours. Take a deep bowl, holding perhaps a quart, and a piece of coarse flannel oblong in shape, and about twice as long as it is broad; then fasten the flannel with string or elastic in such a way around the bowl as to form a flannel cup within the bowl, reaching only half or two-thirds the distance to the bottom of the latter. Then put the cracked ice into the flannel cup and cover it over with the spare flannel which serves as a flap. If you have no coarse flannel, fine flannel can be used, but you should then punch a small hole in the bottom of the cup. The idea is to keep the ice dry, the water running through into the bowl below the flannel.

THE loss in wages alone through the recent strikes in America is estimated in *Bradstreet's* to amount to \$2,802,000. The delaying and cancelling of contracts caused losses which, according to the same authority, amounted to \$1,105,000. Nearly \$25,000,000 of new business has also been abandoned through timidity and uncertainty. This occurred chiefly in the building trades, where the losses in the cities aggregated to \$20,000,000.

HOW TO DESTROY WEEDS.

MUCH of the effort in weed destruction is so widely misdirected that it is not nearly so effective as it should be. We often see advice to cut out plantain or wild carrot by hand in meadows and pastures. This is well enough where the plants are scattering, and should always be done if it is not possible or convenient to plow the weeds under. But cutting out by hand does very little to clean lands foul with such pests. For every plant that appears in meadow or pasture, there are, probably, a thousand seeds lying dormant in the ground ready to grow as soon as the soil is stirred. With a hoed crop on weed-seeded land, millions of weeds may be destroyed by cultivation in a single season.

There are other classes of weeds which appear in Winter grain that can be best fought by a well-directed use of the plow. Red-root, where the land is thoroughly seeded with it, will appear in such quantities that hand-pulling is impossible. We probably cannot destroy much of this weed by hoed crops in Summer. We have seen it appear by the thousands on lands that had been well cultivated in corn and potatoes during the Summer, and sown with Winter wheat in the Fall. It is probably the nature of red-root seed not to grow until the cool, moist weather, which usually just comes at wheat-seeding time. Hence the seeds brought to the surface during the heats of the Summer do not germinate and are not destroyed. But Fall plow this land at the proper time for Winter wheat sowing, and the red-root will also grow where it is near enough to the surface to germinate. Then plow in Spring for oats or barley, and a large share of the red-root will be destroyed.

So far as possible, horse labor should be utilized in weed destruction. When much has to be done by hand labor or hoe, it is evidence of mismanagement. It makes farming more expensive than it need be, and in doing this makes good farming more difficult. In the parable about the husbandman's field, in which the enemy sowed tares, it was possibly the best that could be done to "let both grow together until the harvest." But he would scarcely now be considered a good farmer who would knowingly put a crop on

land where it was sure to be crowded by weeds that could not be removed except by its own destruction.

DRESSING FOR LAWNS.

IN this country we need water to keep our lawns green through the Summer, like English lawns. Without watering during August, they usually get brown enough. The too common practice of covering lawns in the Autumn with manure, giving them the appearance of barnyards nearly half the year, in most cases it does no good, and often is a positive injury. The following suggestions from the *Gardeners' Chronicle* are not without value in this country, as we know by experience:

If some parts of the turf have a yellow, sickly tinge, it is for want of support, and a dressing of soot, wood ashes or guano, applied immediately before rain, would soon change the hue, and so stimulate the growth of grasses, that daisies, plantains, etc., would have but little chance. If worms are troublesome, the best antidote is lime water. There need never be any fear of getting it too strong. We usually put a wheel-barrow load of fresh lime in a large tank of water, and as soon as clear, it is ready for use. Showery weather is the best time to apply it, as the ground being soft, less water is required to bring the worms to the surface; they may either be picked up at once or left to die, and be swept up next day; after which roll well, and the improvement of the turf will be visible in a very few days.—*Vick's Magazine*.

Judge Not by Appearances.

Do not judge a man by his dress. God made the one, and the tailor the other.

Do not judge a man by his parentage. Cain belonged to the most noble of families.

Do not judge a man by his money. A poor man who is honest is worth far more than one whose fortune has been acquired by dishonesty.

Do not judge a man by his home. The rat and the lizard often inhabit the most sumptuous edifices.

TOO KIND.

IN enumerating the causes of crime as gathered from the lips of criminals themselves, a recent writer lays stress on one which may serve as an admonition to fathers and mothers. It is this, given in the words of one who had suffered: "I do not mention it for any reproach; but my parents were too kind to me, letting me have my own way in everything." The writer continues: "I am convinced that parental indulgence is one of the most prolific sources of crime; that back of intemperance, Sabbath-breaking, theater-going, evil associates, pernicious reading, and almost all other proximate causes of criminal life, is the lack of that wise, firm, steady parental restraint which Solomon so strongly enjoins, and which is essential to the right moral development of the child."

Parents are too kind. It is mistaken love that allows the child so much liberty of action, requires light duties, imposes few prohibitions, and withholds punishment. Discipline is indispensable to a child's welfare. Tasks, routine, self-denial, chastisement, if deserved, are a positive benefit. The Bible testimony is, "It is good for a man that he bear the yoke in his youth."

Eli's example stands as a perpetual rebuke to over indulgent parents. He saw the wickedness of his sons, and doubtless reprov'd, but did not restrain them, and in the end was punished as well as his children.

CURRENT BUSHES.

TO HAVE a fine crop of large rich berries, enrich the ground, make it clean and mellow, and thin out the brush. Cut away the old stunted wood, and leave the vigorous young shoots. Let them occupy equal distances from each other, and give the bushes in some degree a regular form. Some cultivators prefer to have them trained on the start in the shape of small trees, or with a single stem at the bottom; while others allow them to throw up a number of shoots. There is no essential difference between the two modes, provided good cultivation and judicious pruning are given. No fruit is more neglected than the currant, the bushes being allowed to become

enveloped in weeds and grass, and the enfeebled bushes allowed to grow into a mass of brush. The difference in the size of the berries raised by the two modes is about as one to four.—*Country Gentleman*.

QUALITY IN EGGS.

THE *Poultry World* says that the difference between an egg laid by a plump, healthy hen, fed with good fresh food daily, and an egg laid by a thin, poorly fed hen, is as great as the difference between good beef and poor. A fowl fed on garbage and weak slops, with very little grain of any kind, may lay eggs to be sure: but when the eggs are broken to be used for cakes, pies, etc., they will spread in a weak, watery way over your dish, or look a milky white, instead of having a rich yellow tinge. A "rich egg" retains its shape as far as possible, and yields to the beating of a knife or spoon with more resistance, and gives you the conviction that you are really beating something thicker than water or diluted milk.

TREES AS HOUSE-PLANTS.

A VERY pretty ornament for the house or lawn is a dwarfed white oak, some enthusiasts making veritable pets of these miniature lords of the forest. These plants are readily raised in flower-pots from the acorns, and require no attention except watering. The dwarfing of the tree is effected by cutting off the tap-root every Spring for a few years, this process keeping the tree of diminutive size while it does not prevent the ordinary development of new branches.

HEIGHT OF CLOUDS.

Measurements of the heights of clouds have been made at the Upsala Observatory during the past Summer. The results are approximately as follows: Stratus, 2000 feet; nimbus, or rain cloud, 3600 to 7200 feet; cumulus, from 4300 to 18,000 feet; cirrus, 22,400. Cloud measurements are always somewhat uncertain, but these figures are considered fairly exact.

General Statistics of the Evangelical Association.																													
Conferences.	Died.	Expelled.	Withdrawn.	Moved away.	Transferred by change of boundary.	Newly Converted.	Newly Received.	Received with Certificate.	Received by change of boundary.	Whole Number of Members.	Adults Baptized.	Children Baptized.	Itinerant Preachers.	Local Preachers.	Churches.	Probable Value.	Parsonages.	Probable Value.	Collections.	Sunday-Schools.	Officers and Teachers.	Scholars.	Volumes in Libraries.	Catechetical Classes.	Catechumens.				
						Conference Claims.	Missionary Society.																			S. S. & T. Union.			
Ohio.....	40	83	163	216	286	23	143	59		8,116	161	101	61	46	138%	\$	284,900	00	25	\$ 27,250	\$ 192 18	\$ 2,864 87	\$ 96 96	124	1,718	9,754	5,165	9	96
Erie.....	40	20	81	223		311	377	83		3,644	5	277	40	13	44%		157,900	00	12	16,900	164 56	4,210 25	123 89	144	640	3,720	31	47	96
East Pa.....	183	103	427	746	168	2,207	2,152	270	168	16,456	219	1234	107	71	206%	%	676,990	00	37	60,950	1568 83	10,446 47	198 79	184	3,244	22,504	10,683	15	232
Central Pa..	100	49	379	556		2,200	1,424	238	211	12,757	276	907	86	59	214		385,208	00	28	83,067	390 67	4,380 68	141 95	188	2,297	15,028	23,414	7	124
New York....	71	40	130	201		275	364	104		4,297	13	342	38	16	35		215,600	00	24	33,760	326 87	3,048 77	142 12	57	804	3,703	10,137	25	393
South Ind....	19	15	38	81		84	127	49	54	2,367	2	170	21	15	68		62,200	00	19	15,400	106 88	1,940 79	71 60	38	509	2,952	5,296	16	189
Platte River ..	3	2	83	86		364	417	74		1,191	73	16	14	25	12		20,000	00	8	5,000	41 77	1,455 95	24 09	19	208	1,044			18
Kansas.....	35	38	82	261		625	899	268		4,422	95	242	55	34	52%		69,450	00	30	21,075	192 93	5,065 00	92 68	44	880	3,791	4,496	17	271
Nebbraska ...	6	16	49	75	66	176	244	71	57	1,428	7	218	22	5	27		35,950	00	15	13,000	97 79	3,210 09	61 82	44	414	1,507	3,808	22	206
Indiana	71	24	197	238	143	1,001	1,066	131	372	6,470	172	183	41	37	105%	%	197,800	00	25	27,000	193 29	4,899 54	117 41	90	1,221	4,953	7,167	19	229
Doe Moines .	19	7	142	324		655	642	68	32	3,110	196	79	43	33	40%		13,275	118 44	1	24,840	118 28	1,819 28	40 90	66	592	2,672	640		
Michigan	54	43	177	255		1,191	998	92		6,516	137	307	54	39	91		148,250	50	30	24,250	179 41	4,915 74	113 78	105	1,106	5,951	9,779	40	496
Illinois.....	145	30	179	636	34	956	1,228	298	30	10,950	86	619	88	68	132%	%	378,900	00	63	84,045	555 02	14,614 11	290 66	147	2,270	12,848	25,114	69	1440
Pittsburgh...	85	42	239	414		1,207	1,102	131		9,225	218	410	65	39	161%		210,000	00	29	24,840	415 05	1,953 79	111 61	152	1,503	9,708	5,607	4	59
Iowa.....	23	14	44	214	66	404	478	104	45	4,406	13	449	52	18	78		112,700	00	41	35,000	207 44	6,992 80	111 57	102	1,051	4,240	8,769	46	568
Canada.....																													

CALENDAR FOR 1888.

January.							February.							March.							April.						
S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	...	...	...	1	2	3	4	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	...	...	...	...	26	27	28	29	...	...	...	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	29	30	...	...	...	...	...
...

May.							June.							July.							August.						
S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
27	28	29	30	31	...	...	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	29	30	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...

September.							October.							November.							December.						
S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	28	29	30	31	...	...	...	25	26	27	28	29	30	...	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	31	...	...	...	...	...

Conference Calendar for 1887.

CONFERENCES.	PLACE OF SESSION.	DATE.
1. Ohio,	Westerville, O.,	Sept. 23, 1886.
2. East Pa.,	Bangor, Pa.,	Feb. 23, 1887.
3. Erie,	Erie, Pa.,	March 3, 1887.
4. Central Pa.,	Baltimore, Md.,	March 3, 1887.
5. New York,	Lyons, N. Y.,	March 10, 1887.
6. Platte River,	Dawsons, Neb.,	March 10, 1887.
7. South Ind.,	Huntingburg, Ind.,	March 17, 1887.
8. Kansas,	Jewell City, Kan.,	March 17, 1887.
9. Nebraska,	Swanton, Neb.,	March 24, 1887.
10. Indiana,	Rochester, Ind.,	March 31, 1887.
11. Des Moines,	Belle Plain, Iowa,	April 7, 1887.
12. Michigan,	Park, Mich.,	April 7, 1887.
13. Illinois,	Peoria, Ill.,	April 14, 1887.
14. Pittsburgh,	Zion's Church, Venango Co., Pa.,	April 14, 1887.
15. Iowa,	Waterloo, Iowa,	April 14, 1887.
16. Canada,	Hamilton, Ont.,	April 14, 1887.
17. Wisconsin,	Racine, Wis.,	April 21, 1887.
18. Atlantic,	New York, 35th St.,	April 28, 1887.
19. Minnesota,	Minneapolis, Minn.,	April 28, 1887.
20. Oregon,	Pleasant Dale, Or.,	May 6, 1887.
21. Dakota,	Millbank, Big Stone Cir.,	May 12, 1887.
22. California,	San Francisco,	May 13, 1887.
23. Germany,	Reutlingen,	June 9, 1887.
24. Switzerland,	Thun,	June 16, 1887.

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C. A. THOMAS, Editor of the Evangelische Magazin, Christliche Kinderfreund, and other German Sunday-School Literature.

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5 " 100 " " " " " " " " " "	6 "
100 and over " " " " " " " " " "	5 "

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20. Mor. embossed with gold, assorted patterns,.....	\$1 50, \$1 75, \$2 00
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NOTE. The Large and Medium Quarto Albums hold 18 Cabinets, 2 Panel and 64 Card Portraits. The Small Quarto holds 12 Cabinet and 72 Card Portraits.

Autograph Albums.

Extra fine cloth, full gilt, 3x4½.....	\$0 40
3½x5½.....	50
Persian, finished in gold and silver, 3½x5½.....	80
Extra fine cloth, finished in black and gilt, 4½x7.....	85
Morocco, brown and gold, 4½x7.....	1 00
Morocco, black and gold, 5x7½.....	1 25
Muslin, finished in gold and silver, 5x7½.....	1 00
Extra fine cloth, finished in black and gilt, 5x7½.....	1 00
Extra fine cloth, finished in black and gilt, floral album, 4½x7.....	1 15
Persian, finished in gold and silver, 4½x7.....	1 25
Persian, finished in gold and silver, tinted paper, 4½x7.....	2 25
Persian, finished in gold and silver, tinted paper, 5x7½.....	1 50
Extra fine cloth, finished in black and gilt, floral album, 5x7½.....	1 50
Extra fine cloth, finished in black and gilt, floral album, 7x8½.....	1 50
Morocco, finished in black and gilt, 5x7½.....	1 75
Persian leather, finished in gold and silver, 5x7½.....	2 00
Persian, floral album, 5x7½.....	2 00
Persian, full gilt, tinted paper, 5½x8½.....	2 00
Dark crimson satin, extra finish, 4½x7.....	3 00

Gold Pens and Holders.

We have an entirely new stock in this line and a larger assortment than ever before. The following is a description, with prices:

No. 2 Pens.....	\$1 00
" 3 ".....	1 25
" 4 ".....	1 50
" 5 ".....	1 75
" 6 ".....	2 25
" 7 ".....	2 75
Falcon ".....	3 00
Oblique ".....	3 00
No. 4 Desk Holders, with Pen.....	1 75
" 5 " " " ".....	2 25
" 6 " " " ".....	2 75
" 7 " " " ".....	3 50
" 6 Slide Holder, with Pen and Pencil.....	5 00
" 4 Telescope Holder, with Pen.....	2 75
" 6 " " " ".....	4 00
" 7 " " " ".....	3 00
" 4 Improved Telescope.....	5 50
" 6 " " " ".....	5 00
" 7 " " " ".....	5 75
" 5 Reserve Holder, with Pen.....	3 25
" 6 " " " ".....	3 25
" 7 " " " ".....	4 75
" 2 Silver Screw, with Pencil.....	3 25
" 3 " " " ".....	4 00
" 2 Slide Holdres, with Pen.....	1 00
" 4 " " " ".....	2 75
" 5 " " " ".....	2 75
" 6 " " " ".....	3 25
" 7 " " " ".....	3 75
" 5 Screw Holder, with Pen.....	3 25
" 6 " " " ".....	3 75
" 3 Screw Reverse Holder, with Pen.....	3 50
" 4 " " " ".....	4 50
" 6 " " " ".....	5 50
" 2 Silver Extension " " ".....	2 00
" 4 " " " ".....	3 00
" 5 " " " ".....	3 50
" 2 Pearl Slide Holders.....	2 25
" 4 " " " ".....	5 00
" 5 " " " ".....	5 50
" 1 Celluloid Pencils.....	2 25
" 2 " " " ".....	2 75
Pet'd Magic.....	2 75
" " Red.....	1 50
" " Plated.....	2 00
Enameled.....	1 50

Writing Books.

These books contain twenty leaves of good writing paper, and strong marble-paper covers (without copy).

No. 1. 6½x8 inches.....	\$0 10
" 2. 6½x8 ".....	12
" 3. 7½x9½ ".....	15

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